# The New-York Times.

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## LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

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## IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

**The Naval Courts of Inquiry—Nominations Sent to the Senate.**

**The Treasury Note Bill Passed by the Senate.**

**Senator Slidell's Mission to New-York—Medals from the British Government, &c.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 20.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate, in Executive Session, the nominations of the naval officers restored to service in accordance with the verdicts of the Naval Courts of Inquiry. Among them are the following:

*Captains*—SMEATH and RITCHIE.

*Commanders*—OGDEN, RINGGOLD, MURRAY, MASON and MEADE.

*Lieutenants*—MOFFITT, STANLEY, HARRELL, REED and others.

Lieutenant BISSELL is transferred from the furloughed to the full-leave pay list.

The nominations were referred to a Select Committee.

It is rumored here that Senator SLIDELL has gone to New-York to look after the rebellious officials. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 19.

Lord NAPIER has, by instruction of Lord CLARENDON, placed in the hands of Secretary CASS a number of medals which her Majesty's Government desires to present to the officers and men engaged in the several expeditions which have been fitted out in the United States for the recovery of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his companions.

Her Majesty's Government directs Lord NAPIER to express the high sense which they entertain of the zeal and devotedness of the parties who volunteered in these enterprises, and their earnest hope that the citizens of the United States who shared the same dangers may be permitted to accept the same honorary recognitions as the officers and men of Her Majesty's service employed in the cause of the Arctic discovery.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 20.

Much interest is manifested in Washington concerning DONNELLY, now under sentence of death, who was favorably known in this community. Several petitions, numerously signed, including the names of some of our more prominent citizens, and of ladies, have just been transmitted to New-Jersey, to be presented to the Court of Pardons, asking for a commutation of his sentence.

This morning the body of General NEWLAND was found floating in the canal. He was formerly a prominent politician in North Carolina, and late Superintending Engineer of Harbor Improvements at Sheboygan. His death was accidental.

## XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 19.

Mr. CRITTENDEN submitted resolutions that in consideration of the financial condition of the country and the embarrassments of the Treasury, the rates of duty established by the tariff of March last ought to be materially increased; and also in favor of a substitution of a system of home valuation on imported goods. The resolutions lay over.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Treasury Note bill.

Mr. WILSON said the closing hours of the 34th Congress were devoted to efforts to deplete the Treasury, and they were now at the commencement of the 35th trying to fill the Treasury, which was now empty. He called attention to some facts connected with the expenditures of the Government. He thought Congress should revise the Tariff so as to restore the duties on iron, cotton, and woolen goods, to where they were by the Tariff of forty-six. That would increase the revenues of the country something like two millions of dollars, and thus afford some relief. He would vote for the issue of ten millions in treasury notes under the circumstances, but not twenty.

Mr. HUNTER insisted that ten millions would not be enough, and it would be necessary to pass another bill next year, providing for more. It had better be done now, all at once.

Mr. WILSON replied that he should not be surprised if over twenty millions was asked for before the close of the session, owing to overestimates of receipts and the large amounts recommended for expenditure in the War and Navy Departments.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, said Congress authorized the debts to be incurred, and therefore ought to provide means for their payment, instead of charging the Administration with extravagance.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, attributed the revulsion to over-importation and the diversion of capital from its ordinary channels. He did not believe the banks to blame.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, advocated the bill as a simple proposition to borrow money to meet the wants of the Government, and thought the Executive was responsible for the proper application of the money. Instead of a revenue tariff he preferred free trade, as far as was practicable.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, spoke in favor of the protection of American industry as the best means of restoring confidence, reviving trade and replenishing the Treasury.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, opposed the bill, and took occasion to remark that with all the boasting of the Sub-Treasury system and hard money currency, when the pressure came the whole bottom was knocked out, and application was then made for the issue of irredeemable paper. Why not honestly borrow hard money and pay interest for it, with which to pay the debts of the Government?

Mr. HUNTER defended the Sub-Treasury system. It was established in order that the Government should not be embarrassed by bank suspensions in the management of its finances. Treasury notes were the cheapest mode in which money can be borrowed, and would not, as was charged, be forced on the people to the exclusion of gold and silver, in the payment of debts.

At 4 o'clock an unsuccessful motion was made to adjourn—a majority seeming determined to pass the bill before an adjournment.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, proceeded to show the extravagance of this as well as the preceding Administration, saying it now wants to spend seventy millions of dollars within the next six months. No necessity for raising twenty millions has been shown.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, opposed the bill, regarding it as a strange proposition to come from the Democratic side of the House to issue twenty millions of shinplasters. He was, however, willing to vote for it if it could be reduced so as to provide only for raising so much money as was immediately wanted. He wished to prevent the circulation of these notes as bank notes.

The bill was amended, limiting the operations of the act until the 1st of January, 1859, and prohibiting notes of a less denomination than one hundred dollars, and it then passed by 31 against 18, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigg, Bigler, Brown, Clay, Crittenden, Douglas, Evans, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Green, Hale, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Jones, Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Reid, Sebastian, Seward, Stuart, Thomson of New-Jersey, Wilson and Wright.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Hamlin, Harlan, Johnson of Tennessee, King, Pugh, Simmons, Trumbull and Wade.

At half-past 6 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 19.

The House resumed the consideration of Mr. BENNETT's resolution providing for the appointment of a special Committee, to take into consideration all papers on the subject of a Railroad to the Pacific.

Mr. BARKSDALE made an unsuccessful motion to table the resolution. The vote was 94 to 99.

Several incidental questions were determined by Yea and Nay vote.

Mr. FLORENCE said that the House had evidence that no good came of sitting on Saturday. He then made an ineffectual motion to adjourn.

The subject was passed over and the House went into Committee on the Treasury Note bill.

Mr. GLANCY JONES, of Pennsylvania, explained the provisions of the bill, which, he said, were similar to those heretofore passed under both Democratic and Whig Administrations. He would endeavor to get a vote upon it to-day.

Mr. RITCHIE, of Pennsylvania, called attention to the fact that there are two sets of Democrats—one theoretical, who will have nothing but gold and silver, and the other practical, who will have anything they can get, and now ask for Treasury notes.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, remarked that statesmen at all times had asserted that the resort to Treasury notes was of doubtful expediency and dangerous in principle, and should never be adopted if any other measure of relief could be obtained. It is not true Government cannot obtain relief except through Treasury notes. There never was a period at which a loan could be effected, either for large or small sums, for a short or a long time, better than now, as the country is richer than it ever has been before. He wished the bill amended, authorizing the issue of Treasury notes only in case it shall be found impracticable to effect a loan on Government stock bearing six per cent. interest, the aggregate sum borrowed not to exceed twenty millions. Circumstances are different now from those when the note bill of 1846 was passed. There was then a war with Mexico.

Mr. COBB, of Alabama, (interrupting,) remarked that there was a prospect of war with the Mormons.

Mr. BANKS replied that there was here a representative from Utah, with the same standing that Mr. COBB has, and therefore it could not be said that we are at war with Utah; but there was a speck of war in another direction, (laughter,) from which the Administration could not be relieved by the issue of Treasury notes.

Mr. WILSON, of Virginia, argued that Congress ought to prefer to supply the public necessities by Treasury notes, rather than by loans for a long period. There may be no necessity for resorting to a loan; but at this time, when threatened by a deficiency in the revenue, it is important that the public credit should be maintained.

Mr. BISHOP, of Connecticut, supported the bill, on the ground that the notes would go into circulation and be used as a medium of exchange. It would meet the necessities of Government and benefit the business of the country, which is not in as prosperous a condition as the banks described. It may be true that there is more money than ever in the country, but it is not available, and he (Mr. BISHOP) would be glad if the gentleman from Massachusetts would point out where they may be found.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, opposed the bill. There was no period fixed when the notes can be presented for redemption, and they would therefore continue in circulation as irredeemable currency based on the faith of the Government. The striking down of banks in the country being recommended in the President's message, it may be that the issue of twenty millions of Treasury notes is designed to fill a void—the dominant party mean to make and substitute the paper of the Treasury for the paper of the banks.

The Committee then rose and the House adjourned.

### The Treasury Note Bill,

*(Passed by the Senate, Dec. 19.)*

A BILL TO AUTHORIZE THE ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause Treasury notes for such sum or sums as the exigencies of the public service may require, but not to exceed, at any time, the amount of twenty millions of dollars, and of denominations not less than one hundred dollars for such note, to be prepared, signed and issued in the manner hereinafter provided.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That such Treasury notes shall be paid and redeemed by the United States at the Treasury thereof after the expiration of one year from the dates of said notes, from which dates, until they be respectively paid and redeemed, they shall bear such rate of interest as shall be expressed in said notes, which rate of interest upon the first issue, which shall not exceed six millions of dollars, of such notes shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President, but shall in no case exceed the rate of six per centum per annum. The residue shall be raised, in whole or part, after public advertisement of not less than thirty days, as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, by exchanging them at their par value for specie to the bidder or bidders who shall agree to make such exchange at the lowest rate of interest, not exceeding six per centum, upon the said notes: Provided, that after the maturity of any of said notes, interest thereon shall cease at the expiration of sixty days' notice of readiness to pay and redeem the same, which may at any time or times be given by the Secretary of the Treasury in one or more newspapers published at the seat of Government. The payment or redemption of said notes herein provided shall be made to the lawful holders thereof, respectively, upon presentment at the Treasury, and shall include the principal of each note and the interest which shall be due thereon. And for such payment and redemption, at the time or times herein specified, the faith of the United States is here by solemnly pledged.

SEC 3. And be it further enacted, That such Treasury notes shall be prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be signed in behalf of the United States by the Treasurer thereof, and countersigned by the Register of the Treasury. Each of these officers shall keep in a book or books provided for that purpose separate, full and accurate accounts, showing the number, date, amount and rate of interest of each Treasury note signed and countersigned by them, respectively; and also similar accounts showing all such notes as may be paid, redeemed and canceled as the same may be returned, all which accounts shall be carefully preserved in the Treasury Department. And the Treasurer shall account quarterly for all such Treasury notes as shall have been countersigned by the Register and delivered to the Treasurer for issue.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, with the approbation of the President, to cause such portion of said Treasury notes as may be deemed expedient to be issued by the Treasurer in payment of warrants in favor of public creditors, or other persons lawfully entitled to such payment, who may choose to receive such notes in payment at par. And the Secretary of the Treasury is further authorized, with the approbation of the President, to borrow from time to time such sums of money upon the credit of such notes as he President may deem expedient; provided, that no Treasury notes shall be pledged, hypothecated, sold or disposed of, in any way, for any purpose whatever, either directly or indirectly, for any sum less than the amount of such notes, including the principal and interest thereof.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That said Treasury notes shall be transferable, by assignment indorsed thereon by the person to whose order the same shall be made payable, accompanied together with the delivery of the notes so assigned.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That said Treasury notes shall be received by the proper officers in payment of all duties and taxes laid by the authority of the United States, of all public lands sold by said authority, and of all debts to the United States of any character whatever, which may be due and payable at the time when said Treasury notes may be offered in payment thereof, and upon every such payment credit shall be given for the amount of principal and interest due on the note or notes received in payment on the day when the same shall have been received by such officer.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That every collector of the customs, receiver of public moneys, or other officer or agent of the United States who shall receive any Treasury note or notes in payment on account of the United States, shall take from the holder of such note or notes a receipt, upon the back of each, stating distinctly the date of such payment and the amount allowed upon such note; and every such officer or agent shall keep regular and specific entries of all Treasury notes received in payment, showing the person from whom received, the number, date, and amount of principal and interest allowed on each and every Treasury note received in payment, which entries shall be delivered to the Treasury with the Treasury note or notes mentioned therein, and if found correct, such officer or agent shall receive credit for the amount, as provided in the last section of this act.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized to make and issue, from time to time, such instructions, rules and regulations to the several collectors receivers, depositaries and all others who may be required to receive such Treasury notes in behalf of, and as agents in any capacity for the United States, as to the custody, disposal, cancelling, and return of any such notes as may be paid to and received by them respectively, and as to the accounts and returns to be made to the Treasury Department of such receipts as he shall deem best calculated to promote the public convenience and security, and to protect the United States as well as individuals from fraud and loss.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to cause to be paid the principal and interest of such Treasury notes as may be issued under this act, at the time and times when, according to its provisions, the same should be paid. And the said Secretary is further authorized to purchase said notes at par for the amount of principal and interest due at the time of the purchase on said notes. And so much of any unappropriated money in the Treasury as may be necessary for the purpose is hereby appropriated to the payment of the principal and interest of said notes.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That in place of such Treasury notes as may have been paid and redeemed, other Treasury notes to the same amount may be issued: Provided, That the aggregate sum outstanding, under the authority of this act, shall at no time exceed twenty millions of dollars.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That to defray the expenses of engraving, printing, preparing and issuing the treasury notes herein authorized, the sum of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury: Provided, That no compensation shall be made to any officer whose salary is fixed by law for preparing, signing or issuing Treasury notes.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall falsely make, forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging or counterfeiting any note in imitation of or purporting to be a Treasury note, issued as aforesaid, or shall pass, utter or publish as true any false, forged or counterfeited note, purporting to be a Treasury note as aforesaid, knowing the same to be falsely forged or counterfeited, or shall pass, utter or publish as true any falsely altered Treasury note, issued as aforesaid, knowing the same to be falsely altered, every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a felony; and being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for a period not less than ten years, and to be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall make or engrave, or cause or procure to be made or engraved, or shall have in his custody and possession any metallic plate engraved after the similitude of any plate from which any notes issued as aforesaid shall have been printed, with intent to use such plate, or cause or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, or shall have in his custody or possession any blank note or notes engraved and printed after the similitude of any notes issued as aforesaid, with intent to use such blanks, or cause or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, or shall have in his custody or possession any paper adapted to the making of such notes, and similar to the paper upon which any such notes shall have been issued, with intent to use such paper, or cause or suffer the same to be used, in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, every such person, being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labor for a term not less than three nor more than ten years, and fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

SEC 14. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause a statement to be published monthly of the amount of Treasury notes issued, and paid and redeemed, under the provisions of this act, showing the balance outstanding each month.

### News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec 20.

The Southern mail, from all points as late as due, has been received.

The Mobile *Register* reports the inundation of the Black Warrior River, fifty-five feet above low water mark. Between four and five thousand bales of cotton had been lost, a large number of cattle carried away, and much other damage occasioned.

At a meeting in Mobile on the 14th inst., Governor WINSTON presided, and addresses were make by PERCY WALKER, Judge MEEK C. LANGDON, Judge HOPKINS, and others, and resolutions adopted favorable to the Walker cause in Nicaragua.

### Fatal Affray in London, C. W.

LONDON, C. W., Saturday, Dec. 19.

At a dance in a house of ill-fame in this city, last night, a party of rowdies forced their way into the house, when a butcher, named HARDING fired several times into the crowd with a revolver, shooting HUGHES WILSON, son of JOHN WILSON, member of the Provincial Parliament for this city, and also Messrs. SWEETMAN, STEVENS, MERRICK, COATS, and two other men and a woman. WILSON has since died of his wounds. The others are supposed to be not dangerously wounded. HARDING has not yet been arrested.

### A Man Over the Genesee Falls.

ROCHESTER, Saturday, Dec. 19.

NATHAN NEWHAFER, Doorkeeper of the last Assembly, slipped off a plank above the Genesee Falls about noon to-day, and was carried over them. His body has not yet been found. The bridge is not used by the public.

### Canadian Parliamentary Election.

TORONTO, Canada, Saturday, Dec. 19.

At the Parliamentary elections, which have taken place, five constituencies have returned ministerial candidates.

### Arrival of the Canada at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 19.

The steamship *Canada*, from Halifax, arrived at her dock here at 8½ o'clock this evening. She brings £16,000 in specie. Her news is fully anticipated by the dispatch already sent over the wires from Halifax. Her mails will be dispatched South by the train which leaves here to-morrow (Sunday) evening at 8 o'clock, and which is due in New-York between 2 and 3 o'clock on Monday morning.

### Legalization of Suspension of Specie Payments.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sunday, Dec. 20.

The Legislatures of Georgia, South Carolina, and Alabama have legalized the suspension of specie payment in those States.

### The Minnesota Election.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Wis., Saturday, Dec. 19.

St. Paul dates of the 15th instant have been received. The canvass of the election had not been completed, but it was thought that the Democratic candidate for Governor would be declared elected.

No election of United States Senator had taken place.

### South Carolina Legislature on Kansas.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sunday, Dec. 20.

The Legislature of South Carolina has indefinitely postponed all its resolutions and reports in reference to Kansas.

### Change in the Governorship of Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, Friday, Dec. 18.

Sir GASPARD LE MARCHANT, promoted to the Governorship of Malta, is to be succeeded here by the Earl of MULGRAVE, who leaves England in January.

### Fighting in Florida.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, Dec. 19.

Advices from Florida report more battles between the troops and the Indians. Captain PARKHILL had been killed and several soldiers wounded.

### Earthquake.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Dec. 19.

A smart shock of earthquake was felt here about 9 o'clock this morning.

### Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Friday, Dec. 18.

FLOUR is dull. WHEAT has declined 1c. CORN has a declining tendency. OATS steady. *Receipts to-day*—6,500 bushels Wheat; 2,100 bbls. Flour; 3,200 bushels Corn.

### Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 19.

The imports of foreign goods at the port of Boston for the week ending Dec. 18, were as follows:

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| Lead | $35 877 | Hides and Skins | $39,469 |
| Fruit | 44,867 | Wool | 30,394 |
| Linseed | 18,653 | Sugar and Molasses | 26,842 |
| Saltpetre | 33,459 | Other articles | 181,385 |
| Total | | | $409 946 |
| Corresponding week in 1856 | | | 892,072 |
| Decrease in 1857 | | | $482,126 |

### Marine Matters.

*By Telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Secretary Board of Underwriters.*

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 19.

The ship *Washington Booth*, Captain PESCUD, from the Pacific, went ashore yesterday morning at 2 o'clock, during a heavy blow, on Little Cove Point, south of Patuxent. Proper assistance has been sent down, and may have to discharge 200 tons, to float her off.

Captain Henry Meyer, of the Hamburg ship *Gutenberg*, has received from the President a splendid gold chronometer and chain, valued at over $300, for his successful exertions in saving the officers and crew of the ship *Howadji*, of Newburyport.

## IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

### MORE ILLEGAL VOTING.

**Proceedings of the Legislature—Free-State Mass Meeting at Lecompton—Opposition to the Lecompton Constitution—Mr. Denver.**

*From the Missouri Democrat, 17th.*

We are in possession of news from Kansas to the 12th instant. In the counties along the Missouri river attempts were being made to get up companies of voters to go to Kansas on the 21st. A meeting was held at Lexington on Saturday, for that purpose, but the proceedings were kept secret as far as practicable. The proposal did not meet with a very enthusiastic reception. At Fayette, in Howard county, a meeting for the same purpose was had on Thursday, and a number of volunteers obtained. Along the border the blue lodges were endeavoring to reorganize, and vote *claim-holders*, in Johnson county—that is, men residing in Platte and Jackson, who have driven stakes in Kansas Government lands. Large preparations are being made for fraudulent returns upon the bogus constitution.

The nullifiers had held a Convention to nominate candidates under the State organization. It was to have been held at Lecompton, on the 7th, but some fifteen hundred Free-State men, from Lawrence, came over, giving three cheers for free Kansas; when the nullifiers, some three hundred in all, adjourned across the river and made their nominations, *en route* home. CALHOUN was, by acclamation, tendered the nomination for Governor, but he declined. Mr. MARSHALL was then selected as the candidate for that post, and Mr. MATHIAS, former Speaker of the House of Representatives, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor. In the Territory the people are *en masse* opposed to the bogus Convention and all its doings. They will not submit to it under any terms. Only one newspaper supports the Constitution with any heartiness. The news of STANTON's removal had not reached the Territory. The Legislature was in session and had fully organized. The nullifiers returned as members from Leavenworth had been thrown out, and their seats given to the Free-State men, *which secured the latter full control by more than a two-third vote of both branches.* The course of policy had not been fully determined upon, but it was believed that they would repeal the act authorizing the Calhoun Convention. Mr. HENDERSON (who recently figured at Washington) had passed up on Monday, bearing, as was reported, Secretary DENVER's commission, *and instructions to Calhoun.* The proceedings of the Legislature are reported very fully in the Leavenworth *Times* of the 12th, which has been kindly forwarded to us. We subjoin the most important items. The mass Convention of the Free-State men, which had adjourned over from Lawrence, and which met at Lecompton on the 7th, is said to have been a very enthusiastic assembly. It marched in procession, fully armed, each man with a Sharp's rifle and revolvers, presenting a very formidable appearance.

MASS CONVENTION AT LECOMPTON.

The Delegate Convention held at Lawrence on the 2d inst., also adjourned to meet in Lecompton on the same day in Mass Convention. Since the publication of STANTON's proclamation, the defunct Legislature, of Shawnee notoriety, avowed their intention to answer the call, and take their seats in the legislative halls, thereby causing the country to be filled with the exuberant threats of the Pro-Slavery Party, that Atchison, Kickapoo, and the border counties of Missouri would send up their Blue Lodge recruits to aid and assist these scoundrels in their infamous proceedings.

The morning dawned with a cloudy sky, and soon commenced raining, and the roads and weather wore an unpropitious appearance for so important a day in the history of Kansas. But, notwithstanding the adverse appearance of uncontrollable elements, the people resolved to put their Legislature in possession of the halls and there defend them, if necessary. Between twelve and fifteen hundred assembled at an early hour, headed by the Lawrence Brass Band, marched into this citadel of Border Ruffianism, to the clarion notes of "Hail Columbia." General LANE rode in the van and gave the word halt, in front of the legislative halls, and then proposed three cheers for the Topeka Constitution, and three groans for the Lecompton swindle. Simultaneously three multitudinous cheers went up for the "Old Banner—Free Constitution," which was inscribed on a banner borne by the Topeka company, and three groans, none the less significant of the Lecompton swindle. Governor ROBINSON was called to the Chair, and stated the object of the meeting, after which a Committee was appointed on resolutions. General LANE being Chairman, said the Committee would repair immediately to the "grocery." Groceries or groggeries are about the only buildings accessible in Lecompton.

The meeting was addressed by LANE, ROBINSON, CONWAY, PHILLIPS, and other distinguished speakers, after which the following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That we, the people of Kansas, in mass convention assembled at Lecompton, this 7th day of December, 1857, do fully and earnestly indorse the proceedings of the Delegate Convention assembled at Lawrence on the 2d inst., which proceedings we hereby submit as a part of these resolutions.

*Resolved*, That we do hereby enroll our names in the league and covenant formed by that Convention, and pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to oppose, to the utmost, the Constitution adopted at Lecompton, and to resist every attempt which may be made to put into operation a government under the same.

*Resolved*, That we reiterate our adherence and devotion to the Topeka Constitution and Government, and express our unalterable determination, when the proper time shall have arrived, to give it force and effect in pursuance of the principles upon which it originated.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

On the 8th inst. the House of Representatives organized by the election of D. W. DEITZLER as President, and C. F. CURRIER as Chief Clerk. Standing Committees were appointed on the 9th, as follows:

*Elections*—Messrs. Speer, Jamison, Morrill, Lockhart and Jenkins.

*Militia*—Messrs. Owens, Stratton, Brock, Appleman and Zinn.

*Ways and Means*—Messrs. Barker, DeLang, Still, Owens and Columbia.

*Legislative Expenditures*—Messrs. Appleman, Seymour, Mitchell and Cooper.

*Public Printing*—Messrs. Seymour, Owens, Still, Jenkins and Barker.

*Engrossed Bills*—Messrs. Cooper, Curtis, Morrill, Lockhart and Brock.

*Enrolled Bills*—Messrs. Curtis, Graham, Jamison, Columbia and DeLang.

On the 10th the House was fully occupied in considering the report of a Special Committee, appointed to investigate the alleged frauds in Kickapoo precinct, in Leavenworth County.

The report states that the investigation has elicited the following facts:

*First*—That by the admission of both parties, the returns of Leavenworth County were not received at the office of the Secretary of the Territory until about the 1st of November, and that consequently, the contestants had no means of complying literally with the requirements of the statutes, (laws of 1855, ch. 76, sec. 25 and 28,) which require contestant members to give notice to persons having certificates, so that the persons holding seats by virtue thereof, were completely stopped from any bar against the rights of the contestants, on account of failure to certify. The committee, however, do not regard a strict adherence to the forms prescribed by statute indispensable, since it is a universally-acknowledged principle, that a legislative body is the sole judge of election and qualification of its own members, and has full and exclusive power over the mode and manner of administering them.

*Second*—That in the absence of any proclamation, or official notification of the result of the election in said county, but acting upon generally-acknowledged facts, the contestants resorted to the only possible proofs within their reach, by taking the affidavits of reputable citizens, (which affidavits are herewith submitted, conclusively proving that extensive frauds, and gross acts of dishonesty, were practiced at the polls in the precinct of Kickapoo, in said county of Leavenworth, satisfying your committee that more than 500 fraudulent votes were added to the real vote of said precinct, and given almost exclusively to the certified members of this House from said county.

*Third*—That the poll-books of said Kickapoo precinct bear impress of gross fraud and dishonesty.

The certificate of the Judges is not only contrary to the form prescribed in the statutes, but is inserted on the back of the fifth page, and certifies only that "the foregoing is a correct list," &c., apparently purposely evading the charge of falsifying the returns by failing to certify that the nine pages following were correct at all. And, moreover, that portion of the returns following the sixth page, is, in the opinion of the Committee, more glaringly fraudulent, being evidently "simulated and fictitious."

From an investigation of them, it appears, 1st. That the vote for township officers is almost wholly wanting; 2d. There is almost perfect uniformity in the vote purporting to have been polled—a feature that does not appear on the preceding pages. It was also in evidence that *about 200 soldiers and teamsters connected with the troops at Fort Leavenworth, voted the Democrat ticket*, or against the memorialists, in violation of the organic act, which declares that "No officer, soldier, seamen, or marine, or other person in the employ of the United States, or attached to troops or other person in the army or navy of the United States, shall be allowed to vote or hold office in the territory, by reason of being on service therein." By the rejection of these votes, as fraudulent, your memorialists would be entitled to seats in this House, as having received a majority of all the legal votes polled in the First District.

Your Committee would therefore report: That Hugh M. Moore, H. B. Denman, A. B. Hazzard, B. J. Johnson P. B. Whitesides, A. B. Bartlett, Silas Armstrong, and W. S. Sharp, are not entitled to membership in this House, and recommend that H. Miles Moore, George H. Keller, Wm. M. McClure, J. P. Hatterscheit, O. A. Bassett, Wm. Pennock, R. G. Elliott, and Patrick R. Orr, be admitted to seats in this the First District.

The report was adopted.

MEETING OF OLD-LINE WHIGS.

A meeting of "Old-Line Whigs" was held at Leavenworthy City on the 5th instant, GEORGE H. SHOTWELL presiding. Resolutions were adopted, indorsing the action of Governor WALKER and Secretary STANTON, and the following declaration was agreed to:

That we do not now meet for the purpose of a Whig organization or reorganization, believing the the time has not yet arrived for that purpose—but we meet to consult upon the present condition of our political interests in Kansas—especially in reference to the Constitution presented by the late Convention, and to express our views—founded upon the safe, and reliable basis of the principles of our glorious old party.

### Resubmission of the People's Constitution.

*From the Lawrence Republican, Dec. 16.*

It has been proposed by some of the Free-State Party, out of Kansas, that our Territorial Legislative Assembly shall provide for the calling of a new Constitutional Convention, which could reënact, substantially, the people's Constitution framed at Topeka, and thus place that Constitution far above all valid objection on the ground of formality.

This line of policy was urged by some Free-State men here previous to the grand delegate Convention of the 2d inst., but upon thorough consideration the idea was abandoned, and the policy of submitting the people's constitution and the Lecompton Constitution together was *unanimously* adopted. While the policy of the people is, therefore, settled, it may not be amiss to indicate some of the reasons which induced its unanimous adoption.

1. The time for calling a new Convention, and submitting the Constitution they should frame to the voice of the people, is too limited to influence the action of Congress at its present session. The great and imminent danger to the Free-State cause now is, that Congress may accept of the Lecompton Constitution.

2. The Constitution framed at Topeka would not receive a single iota of formality or legality, beyond what it now possesses, by being brought forward as the work of a Constitutional Convention assembled under the provisions of an act of the Territorial Legislature. All such acts are entirely illegal, informal and void. Such was the decision of Attorney-General BUTLER in the case of Arkansas, and such was the sentiment of *Mr. Buchanan* in his speech in the Senate on the admission of Michigan.

III. This may be the *only* opportunity that the people of Kansas will ever have to show, by formal evidence, that the Topeka Constitution is their choice. The Territorial Legislature is now a legal and valid body, and an election held by its authority would possess all the legal formality which any election could have.

Our conclusion, therefore, and that to which the people have arrived, is, that the Constitution framed at Topeka should be submitted by the present Territorial Legislature to a vote of the people, and at as early a day as possible. That duty, we, and the people, think, devolves upon the Legislature at its called session. There is only one valid objection to its being done at the extra session, and that is, that certain pledges were made, by members of the Legislature and others, to acting-Governor Secretary STANTON, to induce him to make the call. Good faith requires that those pledges be scrupulously kept. No present or prospective advantage could reward us for a breach of honor. Our own opinion is that the proposed submission would not be a violation of those pledges. That, however, is a matter for the Legislature in its wisdom to decide.

### Later from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR—LANDING OF MORE SLAVES—CROPS, BUSINESS, ETC.

The United States Mail steamship *Black Warrior*, J. W. SMITH, Commander, sailed from New-Orleans on the 12th inst., and Havana on the 15th, and arrived at this port early yesterday morning.

From Havana we have nothing of political importance.

Business was dull, and money very scarce and commanding enormous rates.

The reported injury to the Louisiana sugar crop by frost had a favorable effect upon the sugar market, and it is reported to be more active, and at higher prices. Stock 90,000 boxes, against 60,000 same time last year.

Grinding had commenced, and the crop promises to be unusually large.

Freights continue dull, at very low rates.

In Exchange but few transactions. London, 14 ℔ cent. premium. New-York, 3 ℔ cent. premium, 60 days, for first-class bills.

Two cargoes of negroes had been landed from American vessels.

### Coroner's Inquests.

SUICIDE BY STRANGLING.—WANT OF WORK THE CAUSE.—THEODORE HECKER, a cabinet-maker, residing at No. 208 William-street, committed suicide on Saturday afternoon, by hanging himself to the door of a closet in his sleeping-room. Several hours before being discovered, he told his family that he wished to take a short nap, and did not want to be disturbed. One of the inmates of the house having occasion to go into his room, found the door locked, and upon knocking repeatedly at the door, could get no answer. One of Mr. HECKER's daughters, on looking into a rear window, saw her father hanging by the closet door. The door of the room was immediately burst open, but Mr. HECKER was found dead. He had been hanging, apparently, two or three hours. Coroner HILLS held an inquest on the body yesterday, when it was shown that the deceased had been out of employment several weeks, and in consequence of this fact and his having a large family dependent upon him, had been of late much depressed in spirits. Ten years ago he said he should die in 1857, and he had lately threatened to make way with himself. From all the evidence adduced, the Jury were of the opinion that he hung himself while laboring under temporary mental derangement, caused by inability to obtain employment. They rendered a verdict accordingly. The deceased was born in Germany, was aged 45 years, and has been in this country nearly six years.

SUICIDE OF A HOMESICK HUNGARIAN WOMAN.—LILLE TERSCHNER, the wife of a shoemaker residing at No. 42 Clinton-street, on Friday afternoon swallowed a quantity of sulphuric acid, and was taken to the City Hospital where she died several hours afterward in the most excruciating agony. The evidence of the husband, taken yesterday before Coroner HILLS, showed that the deceased and himself came to this country from Hungary about three months ago, that since their arrival here the deceased had urged him to return as she did not like this country, and that a few weeks ago she attempted to kill herself because he would not consent to go back to Hungary. A verdict was rendered of "suicide by taking sulphuric acid."

SUICIDE FROM JEALOUSY.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, on Saturday, at the City Hospital, upon the body of John Stevens, a colored man, who committed suicide by taking laudanum. The evidence showed that the deceased had recently arrived from sea; that he had been drinking hard, and was jealous of his wife, who lived in Cherry-street. On Friday he went to see his wife, and tried to get her to go home with him, but she refused. He then said, "Good bye, you will never see me alive again," and immediately took two ounces of laudanum. He was taken to the Hospital and died in two hours. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts stated.

DEATH FROM BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS.—Mr. ABRAHAM DECKER, who resides at No. 219 West Twenty-seventh-street, while walking, Saturday evening, through Chambers-street, was suddenly attacked with bleeding of the lungs. He was taken to the Hospital, but died a short time after being admitted. Coroner HILLS held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body. The testimony of RICHARD DECKER, a brother of the deceased, showed that the latter had complained for four years past of a pain in the chest. A verdict was rendered of "Death from bleeding of the lungs." The deceased was a native of this City, 42 years of age, and unmarried.

FATAL FALL ON SHIPBOARD.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest, Saturday, at the City Hospital, on the body of John Badger, a sailor, who died from the effects of injuries received by falling from the rigging of the brig *Abbie Elizabeth*, foot of Franklin-street, North River. Death resulted from a rupture of the bladder and fracture of the pelvis. Verdict accordingly.

## INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

**NEWS BY THE NORTH STAR.**

**Successful Commencement of the Launch of the Leviathan.**

**Important from India and China.**

**The Victories of Havelock, Outram and Greathed.**

**The Russian Embassy Refused Admittance to Pekin.**

**RENEWAL OF THE CHINA WAR.**

**British Preparations for the Destruction of Canton.**

The U. S. Mail steamship *North Star*, Capt. LEFEBRE, from Havre and Southampton on the 2d instant, arrived at this port on Saturday morning. Her advices have been anticipated by the *Canada*, at Halifax.

We publish below full details of the Indian news, the prominent items of which were previously received by telegraph, as reported by the *Europa*.

A portion of the fort at Vincennes, in France, fell on the afternoon of the 29th, killing eighteen soldiers and injuring several others.

The French Legislative body was opened on the 28th ult., for the verification of powers, &c., after which they would adjourn to the 18th of January, for the dispatch of public business.

M. MIGEON, whose election as Deputy for the Haut-Rhine has acquired great notoriety from the recent proceedings instituted against him by the French Government, has sent in his resignation as a member of the Legislative Corps, and intended again presenting himself to the electors. He has also determined to take legal proceedings against the Prefect of Police, for defamation.

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received any news, they have kept it all to themselves. But although no letters have come in from Lucknow, a convoy, consisting of only 250 men, escorting provisions, traversed the distance between that city and Cawnpore without meeting a single opponent. They were, however, unable to penetrate the city, or to join either of the large bodies of our troops encamped there. But their position was secure. There can be no doubt that, if General HAVELOCK were so disposed, he could fight his way through any part of Oude, but it must be recollected that he has under his care women and children, who, for the past three months, have been suffering from hardships almost unprecedented, and from a diet near akin to starvation. By remaining at Lucknow, besides, a great moral effect is produced, which will not be without its influence on the natives.

*Calcutta (Oct. 23,) Correspondence of the London Times.*

The two divisions of the Lucknow force have, it seems certain, effected a junction, and General OUTRAM has now therefore some 2,300 men with him in the Residency. This force is strong enough to defy any native enemy, but it is doubtful if it is sufficiently provisioned. A desperate attack on the Queen's palace, headed by OUTRAM himself, seems to have been repulsed, and the British force now remains for the moment inactive. Round them lie immense bands of armed Sepoys and peasantry, numbering in the aggregate at least 40,000 men. With one exception, every landholder in the Southern Oude has declared against the British, not from any dislike, for the same men saved British officers; but from a desire to share the spoils of a falling dynasty. If General OUTRAM has or can obtain provisions he may hold out for any time; if not, he must cut his way to Cawnpore sword in hand, with, I fear, frightful loss. Colonel GREATHED has gone into Agra again. Thence he proceeds to Mynpoorie, and so to Cawnpore. But he cannot hope to reach Lucknow much before the end of this month, and meanwhile men, soldiers especially, must eat. There is no force to send to his aid, except this column, and the whole question turns on its arriving in time.

### COLONEL GREATHED'S VICTORIES.

*Calcutta (Nov. 22) Correspondence of the London News.*

Colonel GREATHED'S column, dispatched from Delhi after the capture of that city, has been doing wonders. I mentioned in my last the defeat sustained by the enemy at Bolundshuhur; whilst they were being beaten there, another party was attacked and cut up at Malaghur. Meanwhile a third party, having succeeded in crossing the Jumna at Muttra, moved upon Allyghur; there they were met by GREATHED, who defeated and dispersed them. He was about to pursue them when a message arrived that Agra was threatened by the Gwalior mutineers; he turned his steps thither, but found the place in our possession. The camp, however, was scarcely pitched when the rebels, unsuspicious of his presence, marched into the place. An action ensued, in which they were not only routed, losing 13 guns, but were completely dispersed—almost destroyed—a remnant only escaping. Another portion of the fugitives from Delhi found their way to Bittoor, and there attempted to fortify themselves; but the liitle garrison of Cawnpore under Colonel Wilson, hearing of their arrival, went at them at once, and completely defeated them. In fact, on all sides they are flying, we pursuing. At present we have not sufficient bayonets to kill, but that evil is being remedied daily; and as the men, on their arrival here, are pushed up-country at once, we ought soon to have a force assembled at Cawnpore sufficient in numbers to execute that vengeance which the atrocities of the murderers against whom we are fighting has called forth.

### ANOTHER BATTLE AT CAWNPORE.

*From the Bengal Hurkava, Oct. 22.*

Between the 2d and 24th of October, the dates from Cawnpore comprised betwixt the last and present dispatch, everything continued quiet within and around the town, the Commandant, Colonel WILSON—on whom reinforcements of 200 or 300 at a time were daily dropping—attended to the wants of Lucknow, and watching the movements of the enemy in the neighborhood. About the 14th it was reported that the insurgents were mustering in force at Bittoor to the northward—the former residence of NENA SAHIB, supposed not unlikely now to be at the head of them. On the 17th orders were issued for the detachment, for some time back ready to start for Lucknow, to move off immediately. At 10 o'clock the same evening the order was canceled, and at midnight a field battery, with 650 bayonets, and a few native horse provided with four days' provisions, moved off as quietly as possible for Bittoor. This was the native festival of the Dewalee, or feast of lamps, when there is a general holiday and an unusual amount of festivity. They approached Bittoor early in the morning, and after a short rest moved off about noon. Having marched six miles they learned that the enemy occupied a grove of trees half a mile in front, with a 9 and 24-pounder gun in position. The small force now deployed, when a detachment of the 90th, which was in the rear, in commencing to move off the road, were opened on by the enemy, the first shell bursting in front of them, killing two or three others. Our guns were now run up, but the range at first was too long, when they closed in, and after twenty or thirty rounds silenced the enemy, and our infantry charged and carried everything before them. The action lasted for an hour. We lost two killed, and had six severely wounded. The enemy probably lost about one hundred—though this is matter of conjecture. Great havoc might have been committed on the fugitives had cavalry been available. Their guns were left behind them, with two wagons and three country carts, laden with ammunition. The 19th was occupied in destroying Bittoor. On the morning of the 29th the victorious and gallant little band returned to Cawnpore. On their way back, the village of Sheo-Rajpore was destroyed, and in a house filled with straw, five or the rebels were discovered by the men of the 64th probing the mass with their bayonets. They dashed out sword in hand, when they were immediately dispatched. Two of the prisoners brought in were hanged; one of them was the bearer of letters from NENA SAHIB to the people in and around Bittoor, calling upon the people to provide ammunition and have supplies ready for his arrival, expected in the course of fifteen days.

### TRIAL AND EXECUTION OF THE PRINCES.

*From the London Times.*

PALACE DELHI, Thursday, Oct. 15.

The ex-King, who is living in a small house within the palace walls, is to be brought to trial in a few days for aiding and abetting the mutineers. Living with him is his favorite wife, ZEENUT MAHAL, and her son, JUMNA BUKHT, a lad of about 17 or 18 years old. Two of the King's sons, the Princes MIRZA BUCKTAWUR SHAH and MIRZA MENDHOO, were tried last week for aiding and abetting the mutineers. One of them was appointed Colonel of the 11th Native Infantry, and the other of the 74th. They were tried by a military commission of five officers, with Brigadier-General CHAMBERLAIN as President. Evidence was produced before the Court, principally documentary, consisting of reports, returns, &c., bearing the prisoners' seals, showing that they exercised command of their regiments and acted. In their defence they pleaded total ignorance of the intention of the Sepoys to mutiny, and said that when the Meerut mutineers first reached Delhi, on the 11th of May, they (the Princes) thought it was a Russian invading army! They were then summoned to an audience by the King, and in a few days after were appointed colonels of regiments, at the request of the Sepoys themselves.

The Court, however, found the prisoners guilty, and sentenced them to death, and accordingly, yesterday they were shot by a party of the 60th Rifles. Detachments of Rifles, Artillery, Sappers, and Goorkhas were present, and a great number of spectators. The bodies were cast into the Jumna River.

### SHOOTING OF THE ELDER SONS OF THE KING OF DELHI.

*From the London Times, Dec. 1.*

The following particulars of the final operations at Delhi, resulting in the capture of the King and the execution of two of his elder sons and a grandson, may be relied on as authentic, and effectually dispose of the charge of treachery attempted to be brought against Lieutenant HODSON:

On the morning on which the city and palace were finally evacuated, the whole of the available cavalry moved out through the suburbs in the direction of, but not on the road to the Kootub, and marched to the top of the hill on which stands "Eedgah," thence overlooking the camp of Bareilly and Nusseerabad mutineers under "General" BUCKTOWAR KHAN, quondam Subadar of Artillery. It was soon perceived, by unmistakable signs, that the camp was being evacuated, and soon after a loud explosion took place, which told to practiced ears that the rebels were blowing up their ammunition previous to a flight, and HODSON'S [illegible] immediately in at the moment [illegible] Hodson immediately got [illegible] galloping on his way right along the front of the city, to see if this was clear also. He then obtained permission from the General to go to the rebel camp, and see how the land lay.

He started at once with his second in command, MACDOWELL, and 75 Sowars, and rode right round the city to the Delhi gate, having but few shots fired at them, and clearing the road of stray rebels as they went along; they found the camp all but empty, (they soon made it quite so,) and the Delhi gate open. They brought away three guns left by the enemy, and made arrangements for bringing in the empty tents, &c. They recovered the mess plate of the Sixtieth native infantry, their standard—stripped, however—and band instruments polishing off the big drummer, who, with his myrmidons, gave some trouble.

Next day HODSON asked and obtained permission to go after the King, whose capture, with that of his favorite wife, (mother to the heir apparent,) he successfully accomplished at the cost only of vast fatigue, some fighting, and imminent risk. His majesty was courteously disarmed, and then escorted into the city.

Early the following morning HODSON set to work to get the Princes, greater, because more active, villains than their father. He started with MACDOWEL (second only to his commanding officer in all soldierly qualities) and one hundred men for the tomb of the Emperor HUMAYOON, where the rascals were concealed. He took measures to cut off all access to or egress from the building, and then sent in one of the illegitimate scions of royalty (who had saved his own life by turning King's evidence) and the one-eyed Moulvie, RUJUB ALI (one of the lamented Sir HENRY LAWRENCE'S most trusted emissaries) to bring out the Princes.

After more than two hours of anxiety, strategy, and no small practice of the arts of offence and defence, they appeared, and were immediately sent off in a "bhylie," under a small guard, towards the city. HODSON then, with the remainder of his men, entered the *enceinte* of the tomb, and found certainly not less than from 5,000 to 6,000 of the scum of the city and palace congregated there, armed with weapons and missiles of all descriptions. It was, indeed, an hour of trial, when a bold front and a determined voice were of more avail than even a sharp sword. Wonderful to say, not a man of the gallant little band was hit, and on HODSON sternly reiterating his demand for instant surrender, they began to lay down their arms. Five hundred swords, and twice that number of fire-arms, besides horses, elephants, &c., were collected in less than an hour and a half, without another blow being struck. HODSON and his men then moved warily off to the city. At a short distance from the walls they found the "bhylie" was halted with much rabble collected around, who turned on the little party as they rode up. This was no time for hesitation or delay. HODSON dashed at once into the midst—in a few but energetic words explained "that these were the men who had not only rebelled against the Government, but had ordered and witnessed the massacres and shameful exposure of innocent women and children; and that, therefore, the Government punished such traitors, taken in open resistance"—shooting them down at the word. The effect was instantaneous and wonderful. Not another hand was raised, not another weapon leveled, and the Mahomedans of the troop, and some influential Moulvies among the bystanders, exclaimed, as if by simultaneous impulse, "Well and rightly done. Their crime has met with its just penalty. These were they who gave the signal for the death of helpless women and children, and outraged decency by the exposure of their persons, and now a righteous judgment has fallen upon them. God is great." The remaining weapons were then laid down, and the crowd slowly and quietly dispersed. The bodies were then carried into the city and thrown out on the very spot where the blood of their innocent victims still stained the earth. They remained there till the 24th, when, for sanitary reasons, they were removed from the Chibootra in front of the Kotwallee. The effect of this just retribution is as miraculous on the populace as it was deserved by the criminals.

The popular wish now is that "HODSON, the avenger of blood," should be sent with a strong force at his back to find and execute the like justice on the arch-villain NENA SAHIB. May they both receive the reward of their deeds.

### THE OLD KING IN IMPRISONMENT.

*From the Bombay Correspondent of the London News.*

An officer recently arrived from Delhi, whilst giving me a slight description of the city, &c., since the siege and assault, I naturally asked him if he had seen the "royal prisoner." He replied in the affirmative, and added, "I think if I had anything to do with the safe keeping of such an old rascal, I should not allow him so many attendants." Upon this I made further inquiries, and learned that the prisoner has not only a large retinue, but that he is accommodated with his usual Oriental luxuries, fly drivers, and other comforts, to an extent scarcely credible. He is, moreover, inclined to be jolly, (well may he be so,) and on the occasion of a visit paid him by some officers who did not remove their hats in his presence, turned to his son JUMMA BUKHT (who, I am glad to learn, is a prisoner with him) and said, "These people must find their heads rather warm with their topees on."

### DELHI AFTER ITS FALL.

*From the Bombay Correspondence of the London News.*

General WILSON, whose health was impaired during the siege of Delhi, having earned his laurels by the capture of the city, has retired to the hills for the benefit of pure air and fresh breezes—handing over his charge to General PENNY, late Brigadier in command at Meerut. General PENNY reached Delhi on the 5th of October. Measures will now be taken to reduce the city to a defenceless state. All the defences are to be leveled with the ground, and the Jumna Musjid destroyed. The three princes taken by Brigadier SHOWERS were sentenced to death after a trial, and were to be executed on the 13th inst. The King of Delhi was also to be arraigned a few days after. Arrests were daily made amongst the wealthy Mahommedans about Delhi, and plenty of evidence is at hand to convict every one of them.

### MORE MUTINIES.

*Bombay (Nov. 2,) Correspondence of the London News.*

We have said that the rebellion has not been brought to an end by the taking of Delhi and the relief of Lucknow. It seems, indeed, as if the few regiments which had not revolted were determined to make up for lost time, and chose the present moment as a favorable one. A detachment of the 32d Native Infantry, stationed at Deoghur, mutinied a few days ago, and killed Lieutenant Cooper and Mr. Ronald, the assistant commissioner of the district. They had previously distinguished themselved by particular "staunchness," having fired upon a body of the 5th Irregulars, when they mutinied some time ago. Lieutenant COOPER, whom they murdered, was a model Sepoy officer, devoted to his men, and believed to be greatly beloved by them. He mingled with them familiarly, understood them thoroughly, studied their comforts in every way, and was continually conferring upon them those little acts of kindness which usually go further than great ones—even to making them presents of sweetmeats and similar luxuries. Yet these men turned upon their friend and murdered him, ripping him up and mutilating him in a cruel manner. After this—the crowning instance of many others—it is to be hoped that we shall hear no more nonsense talked about the mutineers being caused by officers not knowing or sympathizing with their men. The 32d Regiment having gone (for news has been since received that another detachment has gone off from Rampore Haut,) there remains only two Native Infantry Corps which have not mutinied—the 31st at Saugor and the 73d at Julpigore. They are many hundred miles apart, or they would probably spare us any speculations upon their future conduct, and even now, the case of the 31st is a doubtful one, for there are rumors afloat of a disturbance at Saugor, in which it cannot be supposed they have no share. These rumors are not confirmed, however; so, giving the 31st the benefit of the doubt, the number of non-mutinous regiments of the Bengal army may be placed at two.

### BRITISH PLANS OF VENGEANCE.

*Calcutta (Oct. 22) Correspondence of the London Times.*

The Government, I believe, is still of opinion that the movement has been a sudden and unintelligible burst of fanaticism. In that case two circumstances remain unexplained. First, the juncture of Mussulmans and Hindoos; secondly, that the native Christians, except at Delhi, have not suffered. The people of Jaunpore, moreover, have offered voluntarily to rebuild the mission church and schools, and in no proclamation issued by natives is there any mention whatever of the missionaries.

No plan whatever has yet been announced here for the reorganization of the army. It is not believed, however, that Government will object to the "English" plan, or will attempt to rehabilitate the Sepoy force. The great difficulty will be the [illegible] interests upon Government, and the existence of a dreadful conflict of opinion among its officers. The result will be inaction, unless orders are issued from England so clear as to require obedience instead of discussion.

At present public opinion is concentrated on the question of vengeance. The following sentences, from the *Friend of India*, are understood to represent the universal idea:

1. That in districts under martial law, and during actual warfare, the loss of life and property should be regulated by military necessities alone.
2. That every mutineer who has taken up arms or quitted his ranks should die.
3. That every rebel who has taken up arms should die.
4. That in every village where a European has been murdered, a telegraph cut, or a dák stolen, a swift tribunal should exercise summary justice.
5. That every village in which a European fugitive has been insulted or refused aid should be heavily fined.

It is believed the Government measure will fall short of this as regards the villagers, but not as regards the mutineers. There is as yet no sign of Lord CANNING'S intentions, but I do not believe that upon this point he will be found wanting. It is, however, impossible to tell, as the policy of Government varies every week. The Disarming act has not been put in force. When it is, it is believed that whole classes will be exempted from its operation. If they are, the measure is nugatory. If anybody can buy weapons except Europeans, they will soon be as common as at present. Who is to decide how many revolvers a Bengalee Zemindar ought to have?

The greatest difficulty now pressing on Government is the disposal of the disarmed mutineers. There are more than 20,000 men in this position. One party would put them to death as mutineers; another, and a much larger one, would send them to the Andaman Isles; a third talks of disbandment; a fourth, of reorganization. The views of Government are not known, but it is most improbable that these men will ever again be trusted. One or two regiments may, but the remainder must at least be dismissed. At present they are drawing pay for detaining European troops in inconvenient positions. This, however, is not the fault of the Administration. Government cannot issue its decree until the European troops have arrived.

## IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

**British Preparations for an Immediate Attack on Canton—Plan of Attack—Distribution of the Fleet—Failure of the Russian Mission to Pekin—Revolution in the Policy of the Japanese.**

*Hong Kong (Oct. 16) Correspondence of the London Post.*

I have heard it stated, and from a very high source, that *in the course of next month we shall be up at Canton.* A lesser authority has assured me that the day fixed is the 25th November; but certainly everything now looks like business, as *Bell's Life* would say when money down had been staked for an event.

*Hong Hong (Oct. 18) Correspondence of the London Post.*

Preparations are being fast matured. All the gunboats have already arrived, or are on their way from Singapore; and the first installment of marines, 560, under Colonel HOCKER, in the *Imperador*, have already reached and sailed from Singapore. The *Imperatrice* and *Adelaide*, each with an equal number, are daily expected at that port.

The admiral and Hong-Kong fleet proceed up the river on the last day of this month; and it is his intention to surround the whole city of Canton with gun-boats, taking advantage of the numerous creeks and branches of the main river intersecting the country on all sides.

Some hopes are entertained thht a bloodless surrender of the city will be effected; but however this be, the admiral will be well able, on arrival of the marines, to carry out any plans that may be necessary. The Chinese say that Governor YEH is beginning to express much alarm; but it does not do, as we all know, to put much faith even in the best authenticated of these reports. We may, indeed, congratulate ourselves on the safe passage of every gunboat across the Atlantic and Indian Oceans; and on their arriving at the scene of operations in so effective a state. Every one has already passed Singapore. The *Cormorant* left that place Oct. 10; *Clown* and *Janus* on the 17th; the *Hesper*, storeship, is the only vessel now there *en route* to China. She has been much damaged on her passage, and is undergoing extensive repairs at that port before proceeding. The *Fury* is daily expected from India, and will go on to China forthwith.

The *Sanspareil* cannot be spared as yet from Calcutta.

Notwithstanding the fine fleet already in the Chinese waters, the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Ava* is held by Lord ELGIN at £200 a day, to lie in Hong Kong harbor; this causes much conversation in the place.

A typhoon here has done much mischief to junks and merchantmen, but little to our fleet.

There are now lying at Hong Kong H. M. S. *Calcutta*, *Nankin*, *Sampson*, *Inflexible*, *Bittern*, *Elk*, with gunboats *Algerine*, *Slaney*, *Lee* and *Haughty*.

The steam-yacht *Emperor*, a present from our Government to the Emperor of Japan, is also in harbor.

The *Sampson* is to go up the river again in a day or two, and *Highflyer* to come down, in order that the seamen thereof may have some leave after their long blockade.

The French frigates *Audacieuse* and *Meurthe*, with two gunboats, are in the harbor, as also a Dutch corvette, and the American corvette *Levant*.

In the river are H. M. S. *Sybille*, *Tribune*, *Highflyer*, *Esk*, *Cruiser* and *Acorn*, with gunboats *Leven*, *Starling*, *Opossum*, *Forester* and *Plover*. Of these the *Highflyer* is at Hamilton Creek; the *Cruiser* and *Acorn* still higher up and above the barrier; the *Esk* near Escape Creek, with Sir R. MCCLURE indisposed.

*From the Hong Kong Correspondent of the London News.*

The departure of the steamer *Aden* with the mails to England has been postponed from 2 P. M. of the 15th to the same hour to-day, owing to the arrival of the *Ottowa* two days hence with the mails from England of Aug. 26, and to enable the Hong Kong folk to answer the letters.

The arrangements of Lord ELGIN are pretty well made up. The delay caused by his lordship's trip to India has turned out somewhat fortunate, inasmuch as the failure of the Russian Envoy to open any communication with the Emperor at Pekin has saved our ambassador of the chagrin of a simular, pernaps worse, reception. *The Emperor has declared his imperial will to see no representative of any barbarian power. All chance of negotiation having been cut off*, Lord ELGIN has concerted measures with his Excellency the naval commander-in-chief for the assault and capture of the city of Canton; this important post in our hands, the Emperor may be induced to change his mind. As far as I am able to learn, it would appear that the Admiral has arranged with the whole available force to move up to Canton on the 31st of the current month, and it is said that the French forces will coöperate; indeed, it is thought that the Russian Admiral PONTIATINE will also offer his aid; to convince the court at Pekin that the "barbarians" are not only in earnest, but acting in unison.

Lord ELGIN is living on board the *Ava*, which vessel will accompany the fleet up to Canton—the naval and diplomatic powers being close at hand.

His Excellency Baron LE GROS, the French Plenipotentiary, arrived here on the 14th, in the steam-frigate *Audacieuse*, which vessel, having unfortunately got upon the tail of the Lintin South Sand, was towed off by Her Majesty's steamer *Inflexible*, without sustaining any material injury.

An application was made from the Government of India to remove the 38th Madras Native Infantry from the Straits to Madras, if the corps could be spared; but in the present state of the settlement, the Governor did not think it right to send away the regiment.

*Shanghae (Oct. 10) Correspondence of the London Times.*

The question of proceeding to Pekin is now settled by the delay of the French Ambassador and the efflux of time. It is understood that Lord ELGIN has abandened all intention of immediately proceeding even to the Peiho. We shall have our 1,500 Marines about the beginning of December, and perhaps a few repentant Bengalese, and then, I suppose, "we shall see what we shall see." Meanwhile my "British expeditionary force" has vanished. I am like an unfortunate Polar bear, who has drifted southwards upon an icefield, and sees his support, which had been melting from him hour by hour, at last crack and scatter. For some time it was like the army of a small German principality—all general and staff officers. Now these are moving off—General GARRETT and his staff to Calcutta, and even Captain PEEL to Allahabad. However, I think we see the way very clear here when the time comes. Meanwhile "China can wait—India presses."

The Russian Plenipotentiary is here, and impresses every one who converses with him as a man of great ability. He was not allowed to land at the mouth of the Peiho. He reports the river to be fortified by long lines of forts and round towers, and he found thirteen feet of water upon the bar at full flood. Since his visit to the Peiho, he has been to Japan. He is of opinion that a revolution is taking place in the policy of this people, and that they will soon be as anxious for foreign trade and intercourse as they have hitherto been jealous of it. They are navigating the steamer given them by the Dutch, with a Japanese crew—engineers and stokers included, all are Japanese.

### The Growth of the American Republic and its Cares of Empire.

*From the London Times.*

There are different ways of finding out that we are growing old. One is the looking-glass, another is the alteration in your absent friend since you last saw him, another is the enlargement of your library; another is the addition of new drawers for memoranda or correspondence; another is the growth and accumulation of all sorts of rubbish about you that you don't know how to deal with, whether to bury or to burn; another is the lengthened list of past residences in the memory another is change of opinions. All these tests do not apply to all persons, but some to one, and some to another. We will add another now to this list of tests of advancing years, and that is the progress of the United States.

Those whose political recollections can stretch five-and-twenty years back can remember the idea or image of a country which the United States then raised in everybody's mind. It was the image of a newly-discovered country, for two centuries seemed hardly to have made any inroad upon that vast continent of a country that had just felt the first passage of the plow, of primæval forests, a virgin soil, of cities just rising to the dignity and importance of commerce, and of illimitable, untried resources, which absorbed the activity of fresh thousands every month, and allowed nobody to stand idle for an hour. It was the image of a new world over which the sun rose and set without seeing want, of a world in its first spring-time and infancy, when Nature repaid a hundred fold the slightest attention, and had only to be asked in order to obtain from her the amplest nourishment, of however rude and simple a kind, for everybody. That was one great contrast between the United States and England. Another was the immunity of this new world from the perplexities of diplomacy, the jealousies and rivalries, the encroachments and the resistance to encroachments, involved in the European system. In that new hemisphere war was impossible, because there was no foe, and an army was unnecessary because there was no war. Thus, at one stroke, an expense which swelled the budget of every nation of Europe to a most portentous size was cut off, and taxation did not rise above the lowest and simplest scale. Thus all was simple and all was primitive in the United States, soil, policy, and finance; there was nothing of the Old World about them; they exulted in the light atmosphere of national youth, and rejoiced in a complete freedom from the gorgeous but onerous trappings of the States of the Old World, their pomp, titles, ceremonies, ranks, diplomacy, and taxes.

Such was the picture of the United States five-and-twenty years ago; but any one with moderate political observation will see that this picture is now considerably altered. The United States are not, indeed, an old nation yet, but there are signs of advancing time pressing upon them. New-York was a month ago the scene of bread riots. That is a mark of age; a nation cannot call itself quite young that finds itself involved in a financial catastrophe, the effect of an extremely developed artificial currency, and the cause of bread riots. These are features of an Old World, of long-established commerce, of overgrown population. The City of New-York may claim now the rank of one of those vast concentrations of human power and activity, and concentrations of human life, which constitute the great cities of the Old World, and with the rank it exhibits also the melancholy accompaniments of such a growth—its large needy, dependent masses, living from hand to mouth, and thrown out of employment immediately by any serious jar in the financial system.

We may now add another sign of advancing age—a war with an unruly dependency—a war accompanied by great hardships and involving endless marches over difficult and barren ground, where the invading army must carry everything whatever necessary for human or brute life with it. Fort Leavenworth is about 1,500 miles from the American seat of Government; that is no short distance, but when an American army has reached Leavenworth its hostile journey to the Salt Lake City is only begun. Another journey of 650 miles up the Platte River conducts it to Fort Laramie, and after reaching Fort Laramie a full month's journey succeeds before the Salt Lake City is arrived at. Of this month's journey the whole is over difficult country, and much of it over ground with very little grass, which, little as it is, the Mormons will, of course, set fire to. The Mormons are perfectly aware of the advantage of their position, and meet the invasion with insolent defiance, and, it must be added, hitherto with successful defiance. The American advanced force under Colonel ALBERT JOHNSON having proceeded 250 miles beyond Fort Laramie is stopped by a seven-inch depth of snow, combined with a total failure of corn and grass, the Mormon force having cut off their trains of wagons in the rear. Under these circumstances the Government expedition pauses, and the rebel State has a temporary triumph. Of the transiency of this triumph we can have little doubt. The honor of the Federal Government and the honor of the whole of the United States is now pledged to a suppression of the Mormonite rebellion; but we have also little doubt that the affair will cost a good deal, and swell disagreeably the United States budget.

The United States, in short, as they advance to importance and dignity are also rapidly advancing to the cares, responsibilities, and expenses of empire. This Mormonite war is creditable to them; they could not, consistently with the national honor and with respect for their own position among civilized nations, have avoided it. No nation that is a member of the great circle of civilized nations, and forms a part of the established phalanx of civilization in the world, can escape the duty of defending the necessary laws of civilization. That cause is a sacred and sublime cause committed to its trust by Providence, and it cannot avoid the responsibility of it without giving up its place in the civilized world, and its fellowship in the association of civilized nations. The United States have only acted in consistency with their position as a civilized State, in refusing to recognize and sanction the system of polygamy, which the Mormonites have endeavored to engraft upon the American national code; and it is this refusal which has brought on this war. But, while we give the United States all credit for not having avoided an honorable war, we must observe at the same time that wars such as these are a sign of a nation's growing years. This is no bad compliment to a country, as it is to an individual; the age of a nation is its glory and pride—it is what gives it character, life, and weight. A new nation, like a new world, is a formless, nondescript thing; it is hardly a nation at all till it is in some sense an old nation, till it has a past, a vista of events to look back upon, a history to recall. But the honors of growing antiquity bring their responsibilities, encumbrances, perplexities, and grievances with them, jars and collisions in the State, difficulties of finance, popular distress, wars, taxation. The crown of empire, like the crown of reason, brings it cares with it and sits heavily upon the brow. "It is not for a statesman," says HOMER, "to rest all the night—he must be wide awake while others are sleeping." Our Transatlantic kinsmen are in their private business quite up to this duty, and they will now in their national capacity have more and more to exercise it.

### Launching the Leviathan.

*From the London Times.*

On Saturday morning, Nov. 28th, a third attempt was made to move this gigantic vessel, which, we are happy to say, was eminently successful, and resulted in the *Leviathan* being gradually lowered down the launching-ways some 25 feet, in a slow and beautifully regular manner. The whole distance was accomplished without any accident or delay worth speaking of, and throughout the entire day the advance of the ship was regulated according as MR. BRUNEL thought fit with as much ease and certainty as if the vessel had been a little cutter, instead of a ponderous structure of iron weighing upwards of 15,000 tons. Indeed, every inch which the colossus advanced gave fresh cause for admiring the forethought and perfect accuracy with which all the mechanical details connected with her launching have been arranged, in spite of the novelty of the undertaking and the utter absence of all ordinary rules for guidance.

The first attempt to launch was marked with such a severe and fatal accident, and the second effort resulted in such a shattering and crumpling up of massive beams, that in spite of the precautions taken on Saturday, every one more than half expected, or at least feared, that her first move would be a most extraordinary and, perhaps, terrific scene. Therefore, when MR. SCOTT, a few minutes before 10, shouted out the single word "Pump," and the long lever handles of the hydraulic machines began to rise and fall with a quick regular stroke, the excitement and suspense throughout the yard became actually painful, and even a whisper might have been heard. For the next minute or so, except the gangs working at the machine, every one of the hundreds in the yard might have been statues for any word or sign they gave of life. A short lapse of time, and the men at the pumps began to labor hard, and, silently compressing under the tremendous strain, the great system of timbers we have described commenced to yield slightly more and more till all had given back some two inches. Further than this their immense strength and the mass of iron ballast with which they were supported prevented their going, and the pressure of the rams came full upon the vessel. In another second, though not a sound was heard, there was a shout that she was moving very slowly down the ways. No one could see it, so very few believed it, till it was marked on the signal-board that she had moved one inch, and then almost as each minute elapsed a fresh inch was added, till at last with hearty good will it was announced, at 20 minutes to 11, that she had moved thirteen inches down the forward launching way, and that the stern had returned seven inches up the aftermost way. This shift having almost brought her straight on the ways again, the pumping was continued, and the tackle hauled upon by engines, which pulled her stem and stern towards the river with a powerful strain. All this while not a single sound had been heard, and she continued to progress very slowly, but with a steady regularity which clockwork could scarcely have excelled, at the rate of about an inch per minute. At four minutes to 11 she had progressed 16 inches forward and nine inches aft, and all was going on as smeothly as could be wished when loud shouts from the stern announced that the last of the dock-yard mooring chains—a monstrous cable, with links as thick as a man's arm—had parted. There was no immediate remedy at hand for this evil, so the strain from that quarter had to be discontinued forthwith. Almost at the same instant one of the two mooring-chains which hauled upon her bows came in so rapidly as to be useless, while the second anchor that held the other chain on the opposite side of the river also began to drag. Such mishaps occurring at the same moment occasioned a slight delay, but the stoppage was only temporary, and by 11 o'clock the forward cradle had gone down the ways 24 inches, and the aftermost 17 inches.

From this time out her progress continued slow, but sure, averaging about one inch every 70 seconds. Her progress was noiseless in the strictest sense of the word, the most strained attention failing to detect by a sound that there was any motion going forward, much less that an iron suburb of such monstrous proportions was being forced forward by a mighty power into the water. By marking the railway materials over which the cradles slid her exact progress could be noted and timed, but without such a guide for the eye it was very difficult to perceive that she was making any way at all. Under such circumstances, our readers can easily imagine how soon the public outside the yard, exposed on house-tops to an easterly wind, lost interest in the whole proceeding, and underwent a complete reaction. They abandoned their elevated position in disgust, intimating pretty plainly that as the launch was likely to last some months they proposed coming to see it again when the warm weather had set in next year.

The launching of the *Leviathan* was renewed on the morning of Monday, the 30th ult. The *Times* of the next day continues its description of the process, and thus notices the accident that arrested further operations:

"The men returned from dinner and recommenced their work a little before 2 o'clock, but the hour's pause seemed to have exercised an adverse influence on the further progress of the ship. For a long time it was very difficult to move her, though the screw-jacks and hydraulic machines were pressed to their utmost, and the men at the double windlasses broke the great mooring-chain which dragged her bows to the stream. Suddenly, in the midst of all their efforts, the monster slipped on the ways—5 inches forward and 9 inches aft. She slid this distance in the space of a single second, and with an awful rumbling kind of noise, which at once seemed distant and alarmingly near. This sudden motion and her tremendous vibration surprised and alarmed the men, who all dropped their tools and stood prepared to run at the first signal of danger. There was not, however, the least occasion for alarm, and the pressure was again gradually applied to the cradles on every part with redoubled vigor, but all in vain. The jerk and sudden stoppage evidently fixed her with unusual firmness, and no efforts could dislodge her, though the pressure from the rams was applied with such force that a beam seventeen inches square crumpled up like a reed and bounded into the air from a strain of about 800 tons. This was soon replaced by another and a stronger beam, which was bound to the ways and loaded at the point with ballast. This held out with the others for a long time, and the struggle between the pressure applied and the passive resistance of the great masses of timber, at last became one of almost terrible interest. The beam strained, cracked and vibrated, the escape valves of the rams were loaded with weights and held violently down, the men could scarcely move the handles, but still the vessel did not yield. In the midst of these great united attempts a loud dull explosion, followed by a rattling sound, occurred, and in a minute afterward it was known that one of the 10-inch hydraulic rams had burst its cylinder from top to bottom. The thickness of solid iron which had thus given way under the pressure of a few quarts of cold water was 7½ inches, and a comparison of the diameter of the piston with the force it was exerting on the area of timber showed that the cylinder had only yielded under the stupendous pressure of some 12,000 lbs. or 13,000 lbs. to the square inch. Of course, no ill effects attended its bursting. This accident, which put an end to all further efforts for the day, was much to be regretted, as just before it took place it had been decided to continue work all night, so as to bring the *Leviathan* within good reach of this day's high water.

The *Times* of Dec. 2, says:

"The utmost efforts were made during the course of Monday night and yesterday morning to get all ready for another start in the afternoon, but from the unavoidable delays caused in the delivery of the hydraulic rams at the yard it was impossible to make further attempts yesterday. Advantage has been taken of this pause to make fresh arrangements in some respects for the next efforts, and, above all, to do away with the hindrance and loss of time caused by lengthening the beams by which the force is applied from the hydraulic machines to the cradles. Since the break down of the 10-inch ram on Monday afternoon no less than five of those machines have been placed at the disposal of Mr. BRUNEL. One of these will be used to replace the broken one, and two, at least, of the others will be fixed close to the side of the cradle, leaving two in reserve in case of fresh mishaps. As a number of fresh piles have to be driven to form a base for the two new rams to act against, it will, at the earliest, be near noon to-day before another start can be effected. In the meantime, the tides after to-day's spring tide will be fast getting lower and lower; every hour now lost is of consequence, for every hour lessens the chance of the ship being afloat for the next two or three weeks to come. We are far from saying that this delay will take place, or even that it is likely to do so, but the chance is quite within probable limits, and it is as well not to be too sanguine as to immediate results.

GOVERNOR WALKER'S GREAT LETTER.—ROBERT J. WALKER wrote, probably, the most forcible letter in favor of JAMES BUCHANAN in 1856. Its style and its facts made a profound impression on the public mind. It was translated into German and French, and even into Spanish, Italian and Welsh. He wrote then as if he felt that upon the issue depended the preservation of the Union. The principle which inspired his eloquence was the principle of popular sovereignty, which he regarded as the surest protection against a sectional or geographical party. This masterly letter was published in nearly every Democratic paper in the Union, and gave to MR. WALKER a new hold upon the confidence and the affections of his countrymen.

To-day, however, we print another letter from ROBERT J. WALKER, being nothing more nor less than his letter of resignation as Governor of Kansas. At this hour of writing we have no time and no room to say more than that it is equal to his fame, and nobly consistent with his record as a statesman, who always follows the right, no matter at what hazard to himself. No citizen can read what he has to say, without feeling convinced that he is sincere and patriotic, and the array of facts and arguments which he presents will go far to establish, on enduring foundations, the injustice and oppression of the rule of the minority in Kansas. There is not a Democrat, not a Republican, not an American, who will not read his statesmanlike production the palpable allize in this statesmanlike production the palpable outrages which the Lecompton Convention has sought to practice upon the people of Kansas.

The tone and temper of Governor WALKER'S letter is not the least part of its merits. He addresses the President as a friend and compatriot, and never for a moment fails in respect to the Chief Magistrate of the Republic.—*Phila. Press, Dec. 16.*

### Notes on the Progress of Science.

INCREASING THE RAPIDITY OF LOOMS.—An improvement in looms has been effected, which consists in certain means by which the reed is scoured rigidly in the lay at the time of beating up the filling, and also during the whole time that should be occupied by the flight of the shuttle; but from the time when the shuttle should have entered the shuttle box till the lay has nearly arrived at the end of its forward movement, the reed is liberated to such an extent that it will afterwards liberate itself entirely and swing back if the shuttle should be obstructed or fail to pass entirely through the warp. All injury to the cloth, which would otherwise occur, is entirely prevented. This improvement is designed to take the place of the protector in common looms, and to enable the loom to work faster than at present.

ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF ICE.—It is a well-known fact that when gases are by any means caused to dilate, they will absorb caloric from any bodies with which they are in contact, thus producing a decrease of temperature. Many attempts have been made to apply this principle to the extraction from water of a great portion of its caloric, and thus to produce ice in any season; but the arrangements of apparatus hitherto adopted have not been found to produce practically a favorable result. In order to carry on the manufacture of artificial ice in a profitable manner, it is necessary to fulfil two conditions: the first being that the dilatation of the gases employed must be produced in such a manner that it shall only extract from the water the required quantity of caloric; and the second consisting in entirely preventing the water, while giving up its caloric to the expanding gases, from receiving any from the sides of the apparatus in which the lowering of the temperature is effected. A process is now proposed by which these conditions are successfully maintained in practice, as, in order to obtain the lowering of the temperature of the water to be converted into ice, the gases are first caused to dilate in the midst of the water, and in immediate contact with it. The sides of the apparatus are made double, and the space between the inner and outer sides are filled

centre of the zinc disc upon the centre of the image, the whole is exposed to daylight for twenty seconds. The action of the light obliterates all traces of the image from every part of the plate, except that which is covered with the blackened zinc. The thickness of the glass also causes the action to be repeated under the edges of the zinc disc, and softens into the dark parts. On mercurializing the plate, as usual, the image is found with a halo of light around it, gradually softening into the black ground.

SAFETY VALVES AND DAMPERS.—An invention has been brought forward for regulating the safety valves and dampers of steam boilers. The nature of the plan consists in having the steam in the boiler press on one surface of a column in a ben tube, which is fixed at one end to the boiler. The other end of the bent pipe is attached to a pressure guage consisting of a hollow chamber, which is divided by a flexible partition or diaphragm of thin steel, above which a stem is placed, the upper end of which, when it is raised beyond a certain point, acts on the lever of the safety valve and lifts it, and in like manner, either by a cord or wire, the pressure gauge gives motion to the damper, so as to close it more and more as the pressure of the steam in the boiler acts more on the diaphragm of the pressure gauge, which diaphragm is resisted externally by a coiled spring.

## THE CONNECTICUT MYSTERY.

### Particulars of the Curious Murder Developments at Cromwell, Conn.

The New-Haven *Palladium* has further particulars of the remarkable circumstances attending the supposed murder of young SAGE by the Irishman NUGENT, and the deliberate perjury of the sailor BENSON. The *Palladium* recapitulates the history of the case, already given, and reproduces the original testimony of BENSON, on the strength of which NUGENT was indicted for murder. We copy:

"BENSON stated that he was passing through Cromwell on the day of the disappearance of young SAGE, and, when near the barn, he heard an altercation. He looked in and saw NUGENT and his wife and a boy whom he descrioed, and whose description answered perfectly to that of young SAGE. NUGENT, with an oath, struck down the boy with a club, and then stabbed him with a knife. As he looked out of the door he saw the witness BENSON, asked him what he was doing there, and finally compelled him to come in and remove the body. (When he said this NUGENT's wife exclaimed, 'O, what a lie!') BENSON added that he did remove the body to the haymow, which he had never seen before or since. He was asked what young SAGE had on his feet, and he answered 'a pair of cowhide boots, one of which was worn through at the side, and the other was worn through on the heel.' The father said that was true, and that his son was about having the boots mended. Blood was found on the barn floor, and pieces of the floor were sawed up and saved for the trial. The jack-knife was also found, or one supposed to be the knife used to complete the murder. BENSON described the gangway through which the body was carried to the haymow in an adjoining barn, and here tracks in the snow were remembered to have been seen from one barn to the other.

BENSON said he never saw the boy before the murder, but he remembered his appearance. He picked out a man in the room who had such hair, and the father said the comparison was correct. No doubt now remained on the mind of any person in the room of the guilt of NUGENT. When the prisoner was brought in, he was asked if he knew BENSON, and he said, "No—he had never seen him before." BENSON replied, "Yes, you do know me, NUGENT, and you know you killed that boy, and that I helped you put away the body under the hay." BENSON was then told to look NUGENT in the face and tell the whole story. He did so, NUGENT all the while trembling like a condemned culprit. On being told that he was in a bad scrape, he said, "I know it; but God is *my* man—he will get me out of it."

NUGENT was then remanded to prison, and his trial, it was supposed, would take place the present month—but circumstances have caused a delay. BENSON said that he came to Cromwell expressly to make a clean breast of the whole affair—that since the murder he had been shipwrecked and was near losing his life—that he had not enjoyed a moment's peace of mind—that he knew that his confession would implicate himself, and that if he was not hung, as an accomplice, he would go to State Prison for life—but he did not care what became of him if he could but ease his conscience of the burden which the dreadful secret had cast upon it, and which he could not otherwise shake off.

The following is his testimony as taken down at the time of the examination:

*John Amos Benson* sworn—I suppose I am 35 years old; was born in Rocky Hill; my mother lives in Wethersfield; I lived on a farm until I was 21, and then went to sea; I came to this town last January; I don't remember the day, but I do recollect that I suffered with cold; (Witness here went back to describe very minutely where he was and what he did for several days before; he started for Cromwell about 10 o'clock A. M., having spent the forenoon in going from one rumhole to another in Middletown;) I came to Cromwell about where we now are to Sage's barn; I heard some one threshing in the barn, and turned off the road to go to the barn; I heard two men in it; I looked through a crack in the big door and saw them; one of them was the defendant, (Nugent,) the other I had never seen; I could not hear what they said, the wind was blowing so hard, but I moved round south of the door, and then heard the defendant say, "D—n you, I say you have many a time taken the horse from the place where I put him;" the other replied, "I have done as I was told;" defendant then said: "You d—d son of a b—, you never will do it again," and he came toward me like a madman, I thought he was coming at me, but he turned and struck the other man with a flail; I was close up to the barn at the time; the first blow was struck on the back, but he struck him the second blow on the head, which knocked him down on the floor; defendant then put the flail in the hay mow, and coming to the man turned him over and gave him a *jab*—then came straight to the door with a knife in his hand, and his hands bloody; he asked how long I had been there, I made no reply, I was afraid, but presently said, "It is very cold;" defendant then said, "come to the house," I said I would, he asked if I was a traveler, I said yes, and that I should like some bitters; he then asked me to help him to do a job, but did not say what, and I said I would; he asked me if I saw his row there, I told him I saw some of it, he then said, "this job I am going to get you to help me about, I can get you killed any time if you tell of it;" I told him I would not tell of it; we then reached the house; he washed himself in warm water, and we then took something to drink—don't know the kind of liquor—and then sat by the fire ten or fifteen minutes; defendant then asked me to go out to the barn, and we went; we took the man and dragged him to the east door by the collar of his coat; defendant then got a plank and put up, and I helped put the body on to the board, and then took hold at the feet, and we carried it to the north barn; we laid it down beside the mow, and defendant got on the mow, and I lifted the body up by the collar to him, and he drew it up; we then dragged it to the next mow and I lifted it again, then I did no more; after I went into the house I gave the defendant $2 to get more liquor, and he said he would go and get some, but his wife said she must go with him, and tell the old man that somebody had run away; I supposed it was this man we had put on the mow; they told me to go into the entry and stay till they came back; I did so; I staid there all night; I did not know when they came home, but slept on some old clothes and blankets; in the morning early I got up; the folks were up, and gave me breakfast; defendant gave me a knife in the morning, a large jack-knife; I don't know what I did with the knife; I started for Rocky Hill, and from there to my mother's, at Wethersfield; (witness then speaks of several places where he stopped on his way; these collateral facts were corroborated by other evidence;) went to Meriden, staid several days, then went to Brantford, then to New-Haven; was there three or four days, in Fleet-street; from thence to New-York, shipped on board the schooner *Bucksport*, Capt. Brown, to Norfolk, for pine; schooner was wrecked off Cape May, and two persons were lost, but the other four of us were taken off the wreck; I first told what I have stated to Edmund Sage; my own guilty conscience, and God, induced me tell this story; I could have no peace of mind until I had told the whole.

*Cross-examined*—Sage, the deceased, had on dark pants and coat; the coat had faded brown; dark vest, drab cap; had on a red tippet tied around his neck and tucked into his breast; think he had no overcoat. (This description was regarded by his parents as exactly correct.) We did not lay the body down between the barns. In the southwest room of defendant's house where I went there was a stove, and no bed in that room. They helped me into that room; I lay down; there was only some old rags and some bed-clothes. When they came home they roused me me up, and said they had some liquor, and I went out and drank. We drank an awful sight that night; found myself by the stove in the morning. Nothing was said about the murder in the morning. At the depot at Gulliford, there were gentlemen talking about the body found in Lyme some weeks ago (this was when witness returned to Cromwell) and they said there was a reward offered—I said to a man: "I think I know something about it"; I then turned to another man, who said, "If you do, you had better keep still;" I never told anybody but Edmund Sage; I spoke of the reward at Kirby's store in this place; I did not expect to get the reward, but asked for information; I was with Sage at work for him, more than a week before I told him of the murder; one day I was at work with Henry Sage, unloading buckwheat in the very barn where Charles was killed; it seemed as if I saw Charles E. Sage there; Edmund, the father came in, and I went up to him and said I wanted to tell him something; he said he was in a hurry to go away; the next day he asked me about it, and I told him all the facts; I told him if he would work me clear through it, I would tell him the whole, and he said he would as far as he could.

Upon this and other evidence before the Grand Jury, which was composed of as intelligent men as Middlesex County can produce, NUGENT was fully committed for trial.

#### THE DISCOVERY OF THE BOY.

Notwithstanding the direct character of the above testimony, subsequent events show that the Eye that never sleeps—the Providence that is ever active in all the affairs of mankind—was watchful and vigilant as ever, to bring out the astounding truths that seemed to lie so far beyond all human vision. Mr. SAGE, the father of the missing boy, has abrother-in-law in Ithaca, N. Y., named WILLIAMS, who has a son about the age of his missing cousin. This lad received, a fortnight since, a letter from the interior of Pennsylvania, signed "William Russell," which made some suspicious allusions to his cousin, CHARLES B. SAGE. Young WILLIAMS answered it, when another letter came. Mr. WILLIAMS, the elder, then wrote back to Pennsylvania, to the aforesaid "Russell"—having previously written to the Postmaster of the town, asking him to watch for the person who should call for any letter addressed to WILLIAM RUSSELL, and describe him. He did so. On receiving the description, Mr. WILLIAMS immediately left Ithaca for Pennsylvania, and heard that the young man he was in pursuit of had been in that place for some months, and that he had been keeping school. He soon found the young man, but instead of WILLIAM RUSSELL, he proved to be his own nephew, CHARLES E. SAGE! the lad who was supposed to be dead and buried in his father's lot, in Cromwell! Here was a mystery of mysteries! It is not stated what reason the boy gave for his extraordinary conduct. The uncle immediately took him on with him to Ithaca, and then turned his face towards Cromwell to see his brother, the boy's father.

After remaining in his family nearly a day and making all the inquiries that he desired, he revealed to Mr. SAGE the fact that his son was alive, and told the whole story—but with the injunction that not even the mother should be informed of the facts until after his Counsel had been put in possession of them. The Counsel were told the story on Saturday. As late as yesterday the mother was ignorant that her son was alive.

#### NUGENT DISCHARGED AND COMPENSATED.

Judges STORRS and BUTLER were immediately notified of the facts, when they ordered a special session of the Court to be held at Haddam at 2 o'clock this afternoon, at which time the prisoner, PATRICK NUGENT, with the witness BENSON, would be brought before it—when a *nolle prosequi* would be entered, and NUGENT would be discharged, a free man! The elder SAGE has agreed to give the prisoner the sum of $200 to remunerate him in part for his loss of time.

#### BENSON CONFESSES HIS PERJURY.

The Middlesex County *Argus* of Friday adds:

The boy, CHARLES E. SAGE, *is alive!* This is unquestionable.

The testimony of the sailor BENSON, so far as any knowledge of the murder is concerned, was *false, in line, letter and syllable!*

BENSON was arrested, on Wednesday evening, by Deputy-Sheriff CAMP, and yesterday brought before Justice M. R. WARNER, in Cromwell, to answer to the charge of perjury, with intent to take life. *He pleaded guilty. This will send him to State Prison for life!*

#### THE SAGE FAMILY—CONJECTURES.

The *Palladium* says: "It is proper to say here that there has been a story afloat that young SAGE attempted some violence upon a young girl eight or nine years of age, before his departure; and it has been surmised that this was the cause of his absence, and the reason why he has not been brought back to Cromwell. For the truth of this story, we cannot vouch.

MR. SAGE, the father, has always borne an excellent reputation, and his children have been well educated. One of his daughters is an accomplished young lady, and is receiving a very large salary as a school-teacher. All sorts of conjectures have been privately made as to the father's complicity with the affair, but the most reliable authorities believe him entirely innocent. The whole truth will, however, in time be out.

As to BENSON, he will fare hard; for he has not only been guilty of perjury as now appears, but perjury of the blackest kind, that of attempting to swear away the life of another, the penalty for which crime is imprisonment for life in the State Prison. But then, the questions arise, whose body was that found? whose blood on the floor? Was anybody murdered at the time BENSON supposed, or pretended to suppose that young SAGE was killed? Will BENSON now insist that he saw what he has so solemnly sworn to, and has so often repeated? Doubtless, the veil will be lifted from the whole mystery. The blood may be proved to be that of some butchered animal as was intimated by NUGENT—and to have been long since spilled. But we will not conjecture upon these questions, for it is vain, until more time has elapsed. For some of the above reasons, it almost seems as if the boy could not be living—but neither the judges nor prosecuting officers have a shadow of doubt of that fact.

THE "GREAT EASTERN."—Mr. JAMES WARRACK, of Chicago, has received the following letter from Sir C. P. RONEY, in relation to the *Great Eastern*:

The newspapers will already have acquainted you with the unfortunate failure in the attempt to launch the steamship formerly known as the *Great Eastern*, but now, as she has been christened and will therefore in future have to be called the *Leviathan*, we must, I suppose, although by no means satisfactory to us, change her name, as others will have to do.

The failure on the first trial was one only tended to show the good foundation of the principle upon which it was proposed to launch her, and although a second unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday, I am not at all disposed to doubt her ultimately being afloat.

It is at present decided that she shall make three voyages to Portland; but apprehend that if she be found to pay, she will be permanently fixed upon the berth between Holyhead and that port.

At the present time nothing has been definitely settled relative to the fare, but when under discussion, I shall not fail to lay before the directors of the company your proposition relative to reduced rates for military and fire companies.

I am engaged in organizing a most extensive through ticket system for the *Leviathan*, which will leave holders the option of proceeding on to the Continent, or stopping short at London or elsewhere. I shall not fail to let you know everything that may be useful to you on this matter as early as I can.

Yours respectfully, C. P. RONEY.

FROM THE MOUNTAINS—RETURN OF LIEUT. WARREN'S PARTY.—The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Journal* announces the arrival in that city of Lieut. GEORGE K. WARREN, U. S. A., accompanied by Dr. F. V. HAYDEN of the Geological Survey. They were sent out to explore the region between Dakotah City and the head waters of the Running Water. The *Journal* says:

After an absence of five months, during which time they have explored fifteen hundred miles of country, and in all traveled about two thousand five hundred miles, they have now returned to the States, to make their respective reports. They report timber to exist along the Running Water, not far from its mouth, but not of a superior quality. But among the Black Hills there are large forests of a superior quality of pine timber. This is information of great value on a subject very important to settlers in the Northwest. We shall look with a great deal of interest for the reports which will be forthcoming during the next session of Congress. The expedition found the Indians somewhat hostile, but not enough so to bring their courage to the point of attacking the party.

THE FEELING IN KANSAS.—Mr. DEXTER has just arrived here from Kansas. This gentleman is known all through the Territory as an indomitable National Democrat. He reports that not only all the press of Kansas, even Pro-Slavery papers, excepting always the Lord President's pet organ, are in opposition to the Lecompton contrivance, and that ninety-nine-hundredths of the people are of the same way of thinking. National Democrats, he says, will be thunderstruck when they learn that the Administration, contrary to their expectations, favor what they determinedly set their face against. Col. HAZARD, of Kickapoo, which gave 500 majority for the Democratic ticket, is with Gov. WALKER and opposed to the Lecompton Constitution. So are his constituents, with very rare exceptions.—*Washington Correspondent Philadelphia Press.*

A FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN PHILADELPHIA.—This morning, a hearing was had before Judge KANE in the case of a fugitive slave, named JACOB DUPEN, aged 30 years, the property of WILLIAM M. EDELIN, of Baltimore County, Maryland. DUPEN was arrested, yesterday, by Deputy-Marshals JENKINS and STEWART, about four miles from Harrisburg. He was in a field plowing at the time, and made no resistance whatever. After an examination, the necessary papers were now made out, and the fugitive handed over to the custody of his master. JACOB is about thirty years old, and has a wife and four children in Baltimore County, from which he fled about eighteen months ago. Previously he had lived in Calvert County. There was no excitement about the Court room; indeed there was no one present except the officers of the Court and the parties.—*Phil. Bulletin, Dec.* 18.

THE ALLEGED ILLNESS OF GOV. WALKER.—We are informed on good authority, that up to a late hour on Sunday night, Governor WALKER was in the enjoyment of perfect health and spirits, and that had he been suddenly attacked with illness, intelligence would have been sent to his intimate friends in this city. We believe the Governor's only complaint arises from the importunities of inquisitive politicians and marvel hunters, anxious to report conversations, and give a graphic description, such as was published yesterday by an evening journal of this city, of "the twinkle of the Governor's eye," and other minute particulars as to his remarks and bearing. We should not wonder if Mr. WALKER was sick of this. The order to close his doors against the crowd of news mongers, probably gave rise to the rumor of his sudden illness.—*Jour. Com.*

The condition of the factories in the Twenty-first Ward of Philadelphia is represented to be improving. One of the largest (Campbell's) will commence full operations on the first Monday in the new year.

The San Antonio *Herald* hears of a tremendous tide of emigration towards Texas from Alabama and Mississippi. These parties are coming by land.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

### COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Dec. 21.

COMMON PLEAS COURT.—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 1843, 1773, 1810, 1911, 1912, 869, 1298, 1301, 506, 1239, 1462, 1655, 1679, 1103, 1224, 1659½, 1685 1743, 1748, 1207, 1237, 1519, 1520, 1249, 1764. *Part II.*—Nos. 67, 66, 1184, 1513, 1558, 1637, 1613, 1725, 1793½, 1795, 1792, 1627, 1636, 1638, 1649.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 729, 732, 738, 745, 745, 749, 760, 794, 795, 799, 105, 825, 836, 849, 805, 835, 862, 864, 867, 876, 887, 883, 895, 924, 927, 968, 979, 991, 993, 1003, 1014, 1024, 1027, 1022, 1037, 1538, 1047, 1052, 1055, 1056, 1050, 1091, 1094, 1114, 1125, 1139, 1140, 1156, 1157, 1164, 1173, 1190, 1197, 1200, 747, 1252, 1254, 1257, 1263.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—Monday.—All the undisposed of cases on calendar for Friday, Dec. 21, 1857. All other cases set down for trial on Monday, the 21st, will be transferred to Tuesday's calendar of the 22d.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 143, 56, 43, 70, 139, 174 to 178, 108, 148, 149, 154, 230, 238, 310, 311, 144 136, 275, 280, 55, 105, 7, 17, 42, 47, 67, 68, 74 to 77, 81, 82, 83, 84, 86, 117, 126, 133, 142, 145, 152, 155, 180, 182, 189, 197, 207, 210, 219, 227, 237, 244, 247, 290, 305, 88.

### SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 19.

Before Full Bench.

DECISIONS.

#### THE LIBEL SUIT AGAINST THE HERALD.

*Edward B. Wesley* vs. *James G. Bennett.*—This case is sufficiently explained in the following opinion:

THE COURT, BY BOSWORTH, J.—This is an action for libel. The article complained of was published in the *Herald*, and by general terms was intended to refer to the proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES. The article complained of in the first cause of action is short and is as follows:

"The Stock operations of the proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES in Wall-street to-day were as follows:

BOUGHT.

100 New-York Central R. R..... 98⅜ cash.
100 Chicago and R. Island R. R. 100 buyer 60 days.

SOLD.

350 Cleveland and Tol. R. R..... 74⅞ cash.
150 Pennsylvania Coal Co..... 96⅜ R. W.

The market does not suit these Stock-jobbers. They cannot realize on any of their stocks without loss, and have to make small purchases to do all in their power to sustain prices. Their capital is locked up in so many outside speculations that their operations in Wall-street must for a time, at least, be on rather a limited scale. The profits of the Valley Bank swindle amounted to between two and three hundred thousand dollars, but they were divided among four or five, the TIMES proprietors getting but about one-fourth of the plunder. They furnished the whole capital, which was small, for one-quarter of the profits. The Valley Bank exploded sooner than intended. It was the intention of its originators to get out a circulation of half a million before the collapse; but some of the machinery at work gave way, and brought the concern suddenly to a dead lock. The old Plainfield Bank was a small affair compared with the Valley Bank. The ultimate fate of the Valley Bank financiers will not differ from that which has already overtaken the old Plainfield Bank managers."

The complaint is very long, and drawn somewhat in the form of the old declaration for libel, and contains many averments of extrinsic facts, for the purpose of showing its application to the plaintiff, and also for the purpose of showing its libelous meaning. Among the extrinsic facts thus stated was that the plaintiff was one of the proprietors of the DAILY TIMES; that he was also a partner in the firm of Wesley & Kowalski, brokers. It also stated the organization of a bank called the Valley Bank, which it alleged was fraudulently organized, and which failed shortly after its organization, after having put in circulation a large amount of bills. A demurrer was put in to so much of the complaint as contained a statement of the first cause of action. The plaintiff moved for judgment on account of the frivolousness of the demurrer, and from the order granting his motion, the defendant appeals.

The case was argued on behalf of defendant on two points. It was insisted in the argument that the demurrer was good upon the merits, and secondly it was clearly not frivolous. The argument in support of the demurrer is that the article does not necessarily impute that the plaintiff swindled the public. It only alleges that the plaintiff got a share of the profits of a swindle, and that this is not alleging that they were originators of the bank, or were parties to the intention to defraud the public through the bank. It is also insisted that the matters introduced to connect this libel with the plaintiff are not sufficient. Upon this point it is enough to refer to section 164 of the Code.

The complaint in this action states that the article was published of the plaintiff, and this is sufficient to connect the article with the plaintiff; and, therefore, on a demurrer under this allegation it must be deemed to be admitted that the article was intended to refer to the plaintiff.

With reference to the merits, it is sufficient to say, that although it may be true that this article may not necessarily mean that the proprietors of the TIMES were the originators of the bank, or parties to the fraud, yet it is also true that it may be fairly held, and upon the trial a Jury may find, that the article was intended to charge that the TIMES' proprietors were to furnish the whole capital which was to be insufficient for one-fourth of the plunder.

The demurrer was rightly decided on its merits and we decided in the case of Laverty *vs.* Griswold, in the Twelfth New-York Legal Observer, that we would not, upon appeal, reverse an order of this sort if we thought the demurrer bad upon the merits.

For plaintiff, Abbot Brothers. For defendant, Benj. Galbraith and D. D. Field.

*Penelope M. Lawrence* vs. *The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company*—Motion granted; appeal dismissed.

*John C. Scott* vs. *Gerald Hallock*—Order on terms, &c., to be settled.

*Adrian H. Muller* vs. *John T. B. Maxwell*—Order affirmed with costs.

#### SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

*Armory* vs. *Armory*—Motion decided; paper with the Clerk.

*Legii* vs. *Conover*—Motion for attachment denied.

Before Hon. Justice Woodruff.

#### PRACTICE ON TAKING INQUESTS FOR WANT OF AN AFFIDAVIT OF MERITS.

*Brixton* vs. *De Volvo.*—WOODRUFF J.—An inquest out of the order of causes upon the calendar can regularly be taken at the opening of the Court, and only at that time. But where a plaintiff declares his desire to take an inquest at the opening of the Court, and is directed by the Judge to wait until a cause then on trial is finished, and by direction of the Judge the inquest is then taken, the plaintiff should not be charged with the costs of setting it aside. When there is a cause on trial in both branches of the Court the proper practice is to defer the taking of inquests until some morning when no cause is on. An inquest taken after the actual filing and service of an affidavit of merits will be set aside; but where it appears that the filing and service of the affidavit of merits was after the plaintiff's attorney had left his office, and was in attendance upon Court with his witnesses, for the purpose of taking an inquest, and he, in good faith, without knowledge of the affidavit of merits, proceeds and takes the inquest, he will not be charged with costs on opening the same. When the plaintiff's attorney is fully aware from the previous history of the cause that a defence on the merits is intended, and affidavits, in substance amounting to affidavits of merits, having been served for the purpose of previous motions, and it is apparent from the whole proceedings that the taking of the inquest was with a view to obtain a temporary advantage, by reason of the omission of the defendant's attorney to file a regular affidavit of merits on the first day of the term, and especially when the plaintiff's attorney shows his own expectation that an affidavit of merits will be filed by having a messenger on guard at the clerk's office to notify him, if, perchance, the affidavits should arrive before the inquest has been actually taken, it is proper to hold that, under such circumstances, the plaintiff's attorney acts at his peril. He must see to it that he also is strictly regular, otherwise he will be chargeable with costs. In this case the inquest must be set aside, with $10 costs of the term to the defendant, to be allowed as part of his costs, if he receives costs, and if not, then to be deducted from the plaintiff's costs.

### MARINE COURT—Dec. 19.

Before Hon. Judge Thompson.

#### ACTION FOR A MURDEROUS ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

*Henry Hess* vs. *Lorenty Cress.*—On the 23d of November last the parties met at a liquor store on the corner of Centre and Hester streets, kept by James Garlish. Cress desired Hess to purchase a ball ticket. The latter replied that he was not able to do so. Cress then offered to pay one-half the price of the ticket if Hess would buy one. Hess still declined for the same reason offered before; whereupon Cress called Hess a "lump"—a German epithet of a very offensive signification. At this point of the conversation Hess stepped forward and put his hands on Cress' breast and pushed him away. The parties then left each other. Hess went and sat down on an ice-box, while Cress went into the street. Cress soon after returned, and desired Hess to step into the street, which he declined doing; whereupon Cress again called Hess a "lump." Hess then came from the ice box, and pushed Cress away. The keeper of the store, at this juncture of affairs, came forward and stood between the two parties to separate them, when Cress drew from his pocket a large knife, with a blade eight or nine inches long, and with his right hand made a plunge with it at Hess. The knife penetrated his abdomen, cutting a gash about an inch and a half long, but not very deep. Fortunately the knife did not sink deep enough to endanger his life, but a large amount of blood issued from the wound, and the assaulted party was confined to his house several days thereafter. The parties were not at all intoxicated, had been friends for some time, and were men of respectability—the defendant an owner of considerable real estate in this city.

In deciding this case, Judge THOMPSON said: In these days of murders and riots a severe and rigorous course should be pursued by the ministers of the law in meting out to the guilty the penalties attached to the commission of crime. Were the facts of this case before a Court of criminal jurisdiction I hazard nothing in saying that the defendant could scarcely expect to escape a conviction for an unjustifiable attempt to take the life of the plaintiff. His murderous purpose was only thwarted by the timely interference of the storekeeper. But for that the life of Hess would, doubtless, have been sacrificed on the spot by his ruffianly assailant. I am very sorry that I cannot mete out to the would-be assassin the punishment his offence so justly deserves. As it is, I will inflict the severest penalty in my power. Judgment for plaintiff for $500 and costs.

### Shepherd Sentenced to be hung.

### COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Smith.

On Saturday no cases were tried in this Court, but sentence of death was passed on James Shepherd, convicted on Monday last of arson in the first degree.

Shepherd, on being placed at the bar, was asked by the Clerk, Mr. Henry Vandervoort, what he had to say why judgment of death should not be recorded against him. Shepherd replied in an excited manner:

"I say, before God and the assembled congregation, as I have said before, and as I shall answer to my God on the resurrection morning, that I am not guilty. I swear it before this congregation; I am innocent."

The Recorder proceeded to pass sentence. His voice was tremulous with the emotion under which he labored. He said:

JAMES SHEPHERD: You have been tried for one of the highest crimes known to the law—a crime for which the law says the penalty shall be death; and it becomes my painful duty, as a minister of the law, to announce to you its sentence. It is the most painful duty that ever devolves upon any one in the administration of the law.

You have had a long and patient trial. Four days were spent in eliciting the facts in this case before the Court. You were defended by able counsel, and with a zeal that is rarely equalled in a court of justice. Every fact, every circumstance, which by possibility could be presented in your favor was presented in your behalf. There was nothing human ingenuity could devise in your defence was not resorted to to obtain a verdict of acquittal; and your case presented the extraordinary spectacle of a unanimity such as is seldom seen where the life of a human being is involved.

So overwhelming was the evidence, although the deed was done in the darkness of the night, that not even the sympathy of the Jury could break that chain of circumstances which was wound around you.

No person who heard this trial but was impressed with the sense of your guilt; and in thirty minutes the Jury returned a verdict of guilty. Upon the first poll, nine persons said "guilty;" and on the second poll it was unanimous. Rarely, indeed, is such unanimity seen; though a more impartial, intelligent and patient jury has seldom been impaneled.

This deed was perpetrated by you in the night time, under circumstances where you supposed that no human eye could witness it; yet your own conduct subsequent to it furnished strong evidence of your guilt. The grief which you pretended and exhibited was of that hollow character which convinced those who conversed with you of the want of sincerity on your part.

While your wife lay in the ruins, you were talking about the paltry loss of property. She was, to you, a secondary matter. No person, unless all the seeds of affection had died out in his heart, would have been guilty of the extraordinary conduct you were guilty of on that occasion. The evidence shows that you had been alienated from your wife; that on the very morning, while she was an unburied corpse, you were at the insurance office to get the insurance. It also shows that she was a strong woman, and in perfect health when the premises were burned; your statement that you tried to save her is contradicted by all the evidence. And the position in which she was found after the fire, her back and shoulders, and even the clothing upon her person not burned, though that was not before the jury, shows that before the torch was applied, she was, if not dead, at least so disabled that she could utter no cry.

There is no fact connected with the case, from the beginning to the end, which furnished your counsel a hypothesis consistent with your innocence.

The crime you committed is one more disastrous to society than the blow of the assassin. The innocent and friendly, in such cases, are involved in the same peril with those against whom the criminal feels an enmity. The crime is worse than murder.

I hope the time allotted to you will be spent differently from the manner in which your time has been spent in the past. And let me caution you not to expect executive clemency in your behalf. The crime of which you have been convicted—the fact that a life was involved, with the strong circumstances of the case, make it almost certain that such clemency would be invoked in vain. Therefore, your time in this life is short. What remains should be devoted to preparation for another.

The sentence of the Court is that you be taken hence to the place whence you came, and be there incarcerated until the 8th day of February next, and that you be then taken out and hung by the neck until you are dead; and may God have mercy on your soul.

Immediately the sentence was pronounced, Sheppard threw up his arms, and exclaimed, "Thank God, I am going home, and I am going home innocent."

The warrant of execution was then read by the Clerk, and Sheppard was delivered into the custody of the Sheriff.

### COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Dec. 19.

Before Justices Osborn and Connolly.

There were 42 prison cases, 3 suspended cases and 7 bail cases on the calendar,—52 in all.

John Winter was brought to the bar charged with stealing a dressed hog worth $10 50, the property of Cornell Stringham, No. 106 Vesey-street, Dec. 17. He was caught in the act of carrying it away. The Court found him guilty and sentenced him to the Penitentiary for four months.

William Williams committed an assault and battery upon Christian Ohlandt, Dec. 16, and threw tumblers at him. He acknowledged that he did it. *Judge Osborn*—Williams, what did you commit this assault on this man for? *Prisoner*—I did n't know what I was doing. *Judge Osborn*—Did n't know what you was doing; (to Judge CONNOLLY,) well what shall we do with him? He pleads guilty. *Judge Connolly*—Give him three months in the Penitentiary.

James Monroe, it was alleged, stole a tub of butter worth $25, from Henry H. Raymond, of No. 41 West Twelfth-street, Dec. 3 The circumstances of this case were peculiar. Mr. Raymond ordered a tub of butter to be sent to his house, and the grocer from whom he purchased it sent it accordingly, while the complainant was out. Soon after the person who had brought it left, the prisoner went to the house and told the complainant's wife that he had just left a tub of butter there, that it was the wrong tub and that he would take it away and return directly with the tub that he should have brought. He was permitted to take it, and that was the last that was seen of him or the butter until he was arrested by Officer Mannefan several days after. The prisoner was partially identified by a little boy who saw him take the butter. *Judge Osborn*—Well, I am satisfied about this case.—Counsel contended that the evidence was not sufficiently strong to fasten the guilt upon the prisoner. *Judge Osborn*—I'm convinced that he's guilty, and I think the evidence supports me. *Judge Connolly*—The chain of evidence could not be stronger.—He was found guilty and remanded till Tuesday. Counsel wanted to appeal to the General Sessions. Judge CONNOLLY said he had no right to do so. Several *amici curiæ* contended that the case could be appealed. Judge OSBORN interrupted one of them in the midst of his speech—"Are you counsel in this case?" He was not. Judge OSBORN called the next case.

Thomas Curry sold a watch to Samuel Westbrook, (colored,) charging him twelve shillings for it. When Westbrook got home, he stripped off the paper in which his valuable purchase was wrapped, neatly tied with red tape, and to his great astonishment discovered that he had been sold, instead of the watch that he coveted. The parcel contained a stone, and not a time-piece. He had Curry arrested immediately. After the witnesses for the people had testified, a witness for the defence was called, and testified that when Westbrook purchased the watch he bought it as stolen goods. *Counsel*—Didn't Curry give him to understand that he was only playing a joke upon him? *Witness*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Yes, he didn't joke his twelve shillings back again, did he? (Laughter.) The prisoner was found guilty, and remanded till Tuesday.

Thomas Nunn was accused of stealing a watch, books, and some bank bills, all worth $15, from Garret Burns, Dec. 16. The property was found in the prisoner's possession. Nunn proved an *alibi*; he was at Throgg's Neck when the larceny was committed. The Court acquitted him.

David Powers and Thomas Clark "took" a tub of butter, containing about 110 lbs., worth $19, from the store of Goff & Smith, No. 36 Water-street, Dec. 19. Mr. Amos Burt, No. 26 Water-street, saw them steal it, and had them arrested. They acknowledged the theft, and Mr. Goff identified the property. They were found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months each.

Maria Miller was sent to the same corrective establishment, for the same term, for stealing a silver watch and chain, valued at $9, from Margaretta Loeber, No. 68 Willet-street, Dec. 12. Officer Ziegler arrested her.

William Fagan committed an assault and battery on John Bedlekemp, No. 235 East Nineteenth-street, Dec. 16. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

Margaret Kennedy was found guilty of an assault and battery upon officer John Dunn, of the Sixth Ward Police, Dec. 17. She kicked the officer twice in the side at the Station-house. Sentence was suspended.

John McCormick was placed at the bar. John A. Hamilton, No. 239 Ninth-avenue, had entered a complaint against him, charging him with stealing a piece of red flannel, containing 12 yards, and worth $5. The offence was committed Dec. 12, in the evening. One witness testified that he was passing at the time the larceny was committed, and saw McCormick take the property. *Judge Osborn*—What have you got to say to this charge, Mr. McCormick? *Prisoner*—All I've got to say is, that I went up town that night and got high. *Judge Osborn*—Got high, eh? (To Judge CONNOLLY,) what shall we do with him? *Judge Connolly*—Send him up where he won't get high again for three months. *Judge Osborn*—Penitentiary three months.

Thomas A. Doran and Patrick Mullen were convicted of a violent assault and battery upon James Shea, committed Nov. 26. They were brought to the bar for sentence. *Judge Osborn*—to the prisoners)—Although this is a case of a very serious nature, the prosecutor has concluded to let you off. Now let this be a lesson to you. They were discharged, and went off laughing.

James Hedding, a colored boy, was brought to the bar, and Joseph Mead took the stand. *Judge Osborn*—Well, go on; what did he steal? *Witness*—He stole a pair of shoes worth twenty-five cents, and bit me in the arm. *Judge Osborn*—What do you say, boy? *Prisoner*—Nothin'. The shoes were not worth twenty-five cents. *Judge Osborn*—Not worth twenty-five cents, We send you to the House of Refuge.

Christopher Collins was charged with stealing a coat, pair of pantaloons, two shirts, one hat, a pair of shoes and other articles, value $16, some time in September. John Henderson, of No. 22 Morris-street, was the complainant. The property was found in the prisoner's possession. He was found guilty and remanded.

Thomas Donlan was sent up for the full term, six months, for stealing a case with twelve pair of boots, worth $25, from Thomas Bustall, No. 55 Catharine-street, Dec. 17. The property was found in his possession when he was arrested.

John Irwin was found guilty of stealing some shoes, worth $3, from Annie Fredericks, No. 267 Canal-street, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. The property was in his possession when he was arrested.

Catharine Miller had stolen a night gown. Mary Flannigan was aggrieved thereby. *Agent S. P. D. Society*—She says she has three children, Judge. *Judge Osborn*—There's no telling whether she speaks the truth or not. She may be just like that woman the other day, who had three children, and they were all buried in Boston.—She was found guilty and remanded.

David Mack was found guilty of an assault and battery upon Isaac Smith, colored, and sentence suspended.

Richard Witty was arraigned on a charge of assaulting and beating his wife, Elise Witty, Dec. 16, at their residence, No. 271 West Twenty-fourth-street. *Judge Connolly*—(To Counsel)—He had better plead guilty if you want judgment suspended. *Counsel*—Judge, he don't want to plead guilty on account of his pride. *Judge Connolly*—Oh, if the man has too much pride to plead guilty, we must try it. The complainant took the stand. She said her husband abused her; was in the habit of coming home drunk and throwing her down and driving her out of the house. She had been compelled to sell her patrimony for him. The prisoner promised to reform; he would not drink any more if the Court would let him off this time. *Judge Connolly*—Well, we suspend sentence; but the next time we'll give him 6 months in the Penitentiary. (To the prisoner)—The next time you feel like getting drunk just think of 6 months in the Penitentiary. We'll send you there as sure as you're brought here again.—He was discharged.

Michael Waters and William Curtis were brought to the bar for stealing a coat, worth $6, (Dec. 16,) from Joseph Hardcastle. The charge was fully substantiated. *Judge Osborn*—(to the prisoner)—What have you got to say to this charge? *Prisoner*—I got to say that we was a-standin' on the side-walk, and this feller (the complainant) come up and 'cused us of stealin' the coat. It's the fust time we've been here, yer Honor, and if you'll let us go this

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 21 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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### The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail Steamship *Star of the West*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain President BUCHANAN'S first Message; Abstracts of Reports from Departments; Proceedings in Congress; complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

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## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The new Collins steamship *Adriatic*, with four days' later news from Europe, is fully due at this port. If she left Liverpool at her appointed time, Dec. 9, she is now in her twelfth day.

By the *North Star*, which arrived here on Saturday, we receive London papers to the 2d inst. The mails are four days' later than those received by the *Europa*, but the news is not so late by three days as that brought by the *Canada*, and telegraphed from Halifax. A graphic account of a successful commencement to launch the *Leviathan* will be found among the extracts which we make from our foreign files. The detailed news from India and China by this arrival is interesting and important. The points may be thus summed up: Generals OUTRAM and HAVELOCK maintain themselves at Lucknow, and Col. GREATHED is on his march towards them with ample reinforcements. Around Delhi the districts are settling down into order. The Punjaub is tranquil; the Madras Presidency is undisturbed; while that of Bombay is troubled only by the movements of original tribes. British supremacy in India may be regarded as again asserted. From China we receive the important intelligence that the British preparations are complete for another bombardment of Canton. It is asserted that the attack would be made towards the end of November. The Russian Ambassador has been refused admission to Pekin: and the action of his celestial Majesty in this case seems to have convinced the British Plenipotentiary that all his attempts to negotiate a peaceful treaty would be futile.

The steamship *Black Warrior*, from Havana on the 15th inst., arrived here yesterday. No political news is reported. Two more cargoes of negroes had been landed from American vessels. Business in Havana was dull, and money very scarce.

The Havana *Diario de la Marina* of the 15th inst. contains advices from Yucatan to the 5th, received per steamer *Union* from Laguina and Sisal. That paper learns from passengers that the revolution in Campeachy had been suppressed, the Island of Carmen having submitted to the Government. It is also understood that the report of the bombardment and capture of Sisal, which arrived here some days since, is false.

In the United States Senate, on Saturday, Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, offered a series of resolutions, which were laid over, providing for an increase of the present Tariff duties. Consideration of the Treasury Note bill was then resumed, and, after considerable debate, it was amended so as to limit the operations of the act until the 1st of January, 1859, and prohibiting notes of a less denomination than one hundred dollars, and finally passed, by a vote of 31 against 18. In the House the Treasury Note bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, but no conclusion was arrived at. The measure is likely to meet with more opposition in the House than it did in the Senate.

We have received Bermudian papers to the 9th inst. They contain no news whatever. Heavy rains had, in some instances, affected the crops, but the weather was again mild and pleasant.

Suspension of specie payments by the Banks of Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama has been legalized by the Legislatures of those States.

In the Superior Court on Saturday, the General Term rendered decisions. Among other cases decided, was that of WESLEY *vs.* BENNETT. The *Herald* published a number of libellous articles against Mr. WESLEY, whereupon Mr. WESLEY sued that paper to recover damages thereon. The complaint was served, and the defendants demurred. The plaintiff then moved for judgment on the ground of frivolousness of demurrer. This, after a full hearing, was granted. The defendant appealed, and the matter was again argued at the General Term. On Saturday, Mr Justice BOSWORTH rendered the opinion of the Court, sustaining the decision at the Special Term, and granting judgment against the defendant.

In the Court of General Sessions, on Saturday, JAMES SHEPHERD, convicted of arson in the first degree, was sentenced to be hung on Feb. 8. It will be remembered that his wife was consumed in the flames, and the evidence seemed strongly to point to the probability that she was murdered, or at least rendered insensible, before the building was set on fire.

Mr. BUSTEED, Corporation Counsel, has removed CHARLES A MAY from the office of Public Administrator, and in his place set THOS. C. FIELDS.

The results of the deliberations of the Naval Courts of Inquiry were on Saturday sent to the Senate in Executive Session by the President.

The Central Democratic Club met on Saturday night and, after some debate, passed resolutions indorsing the National Administration. A proposition to rebuke the Sachems of Tammany failed to go through.

The number of deaths in the City last week was 351—fewer by *three* than during the week preceding. There were thirteen deaths by Smallpox, most of them in the eastern part of the City. During the corresponding week of 1856 the number of deaths was 373. The City is generally very healthy.

At Dr. Macauley's Church, Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-first-street, yesterday morning, Ex-Chancellor JAMES M. MATHEWS, for fifty years a minister of the gospel in this City, preached his semi-centennial sermon, in which he noted the changes which had occurred within his recollection in politics, religion and civilization throughout the world. His reminiscences of New York in the olden time were listened to with great interest, and, as was the rest of his sermon, by a congregation which filled the Church.

The general markets, on Saturday, closed heavily. Flour was less freely purchased, at partially reduced prices. The large arrivals, and the reception of private dispatches, from the *Canada* at Halifax, less favorable than the published accounts, exercised a depressing influence on the trade. The movements in Grain were unusually limited, and rates were quite nominal. Provisions and Groceries exhibited no really new feature. A somewhat livelier inquiry prevailed for Cotton and prices evinced increased firmness, though no regular range was established. Freights were tame. The number of vessels of all classes in port was 664.

The Thirty-first Anniversary of the City Tract Society was celebrated last night at Rev. Dr. ADAMS' Church, Madison-square. The Annual Report was read, and interesting addresses were delivered by Revs. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, GANSE and ADAMS. The building was crowded to its utmost capacity.

The ship *Abbey Brown*, Captain O. L. BEARSE, which lately arrived at this port, with a valuable cargo, from Marseilles, narrowly escaped shipwreck on the voyage, by losing the rudder, when thirty days out. Two rudders were successively made and lost—but the third, constructed out of most scanty materials, held out until the vessel came safely into port. She lies at Pier No. 47, East River, where her sea-made rudder number three is an object of much curiosity and admiration.

Of three suicides recorded in our columns this morning, one victim was induced to self-destruction by a lack of employment, one by homesickness and one by jealousy.

The contract for building the new Arsenal on Seventh-avenue, for the State has been awarded to Mr. RICHARD CABROW, Jr., his bid for the work $63,700, being the lowest.

Officer POLLION, of the First Ward, died last night at the City Hospital, from injuries received yesterday afternoon, while attempting to quell a fight among rowdies in a drinking place at No. 3 Greenwich-street.

### Kansas in Congress.

Kansas is not likely to be neglected at Washington. Two bills have already been introduced for the purpose of superseding the action of the Lecompton Convention,—one by the Democratic leader of the Senate, Mr. DOUGLAS, and the other by the Republican leader in the House, Ex-Speaker BANKS. Both propose a new Convention to frame a Constitution,—and both propose its submission, when framed, to the popular vote. The Senate bill is modeled upon the Toombs bill of last session, while the other follows the bill passed under President POLK for the admission of Minnesota.

The principal difference between the two relates to the authority under which these proceedings are to be conducted. Mr. DOUGLAS proposes that a Commission of five persons shall be appointed by the President and Senate, who shall take the census, make the apportionment, designate the polling places, appoint the Judges, and receive the returns of the election for members of the Convention. Mr. BANKS merely authorizes an election, leaving the supervision and control of its details in the hands of the Territorial Government. This difference, slight as it may appear, may, nevertheless, greatly embarrass the success of both projects. The Republicans in Congress will scarcely vote for a bill which places the election, at all its stages, so completely in the hands of the President. This provision, as embodied in the original bill of Senator TOOMBS, encountered the resolute opposition of the Republicans in both Houses:—and it is quite certain to meet the same fate now. The character of President BUCHANAN'S Kansas appointments has not been such as to command the confidence of his opponents. His appointment of WALKER and STANTON was indicative of a determination to place the Executive authority of the Territory in the hands of men of ability and character:—but his failure to sustain them in measures essential to the peace of the country, and the satisfactory adjustment of pending troubles, has shaken the public confidence in the impartiality of his action. We think it very doubtful, therefore, whether Mr. DOUGLAS can count upon the Republican vote in support of his bill so long as this continues to be its leading feature,—and without that support, it is very evident he cannot expect it to pass through either House.

The proposal of Mr. BANKS' bill, that the election shall be left to the supervision of the regular Territorial authorities, under the direction of the Legislature, seems to be much less objectionable and much more in accordance with usage and propriety. Special Commissions are exceptional bodies, and are only resorted to when the regular authorities prove unreliable or inadequate. Two years ago, when there were two Legislatures claiming authority and recognition in Kansas, it was desirable that neither should be allowed to exercise powers which were disputed by the other, and the creation of a Special Commission seemed the only way of avoiding the collision which was threatened. But no such reason for a Commission exists now. The last election gave to Kansas a Legislature which all parties acknowledge to be valid, and to represent truly and accurately the people of the Territory. There is no reason why it should not be intrusted with the usual supervision and control of the elections.

Whether this provision of Mr. BANKS' bill will incur the hostility of those Democrats who will not aid or support the Lecompton movement, remains to be seen. They may think it desirable for party reasons to manifest the confidence in the President which the bill of Mr. DOUGLAS implies, but we can hardly believe that they will insist upon this with the certain prospect of losing the measure entirely. It is probable that no action will be taken upon either of these bills until after the holidays, and by that time we shall have the result of the election which takes place in Kansas today upon the future introduction of slaves into the Territory.

### Information Wanted.

The Washington Correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* thus speaks of the position of affairs at the Federal Capital:

"The posture of affairs on this subject is more critical than at any former time. Geographical lines are being formed as they never were before. *The South is asking, whom can we trust?* The North is exulting in a new triumph. That Senator DOUGLAS is in and *with the Northern Party*, is no longer questioned. It was incredible and all were reluctant to credit it. It is a verified truth, and none can deny it."

All this is very mysterious. We have tried several times to get a frank explanation from the *Mercury* and the Richmond *South*, as to the motive of their extraordinary friendship for the Lecompton Constitution,—but thus far without effect. Why should the support of that document be made a test of fidelity to the South? Why is DOUGLAS a "traitor to the South" for opposing it? What is it that makes it so acceptable to the ultra Pro-Slavery men in the Southern States? It can scarcely be on account of Slavery,—if the South intends to deal fairly and frankly upon that subject; for its presses tell us constantly that the whole Slavery question is submitted by that instrument to the popular vote. What, then, is the reason for making this Lecompton Constitution a test of the loyalty of the Democratic Party to the South?

It has been charged that under cover of a *pretended* submission of the Slavery question to the popular vote, the Constitution in either form does actually recognize and legalize Slavery in Kansas. Is this so? Such a trick would put to shame the merest thimble-rigger in the country. Do the Richmond *South* and the Charleston *Mercury* really design, or desire, by a fraud,—by a paltry cheat, by pretending to submit a question which really is not submitted at all, to steal their peculiar institution into Kansas? Has the *chivalry* of the south come to this? Can it accomplish its political purposes in no other way than by falsehood and by frauds which, if committed at a game of cards, would eject the perpetrator from decent society?

We beg the *Mercury* and the *South* to give us light on this matter. What is the secret of their extraordinary affection for the Lecompton Constitution, which, (as they declare,) submits the question of Slavery to the vote of the people?

### English Vengeance in India.

The work of victory has been so well begun by the English in India that they have already turned to the further work of vengeance. The authentic and accurate accounts which have just been received of the recent British successes at Delhi and Lucknow, are full of incidents of punishment sternly and promptly inflicted upon the mutineers and their leaders wherever these have fallen into the hands of their enemies. No quarter is given by the British bayonets in battle, and no rank exempts the captives from the short shrift, and the decisive volley of military justice. But the tales which were assiduously circulated by certain Continental journalists of indiscriminate massacre, and of fury wreaked on the unarmed and non-combatant population of Hindostan are shown to be as destitute of truth as from the first they were of probability.

It would be ridiculous, were it not melancholy, to read the elevated and Pecksniffian commentaries of a portion of the French and German Press upon the "fierce and implacable temper" of the English troops in their dealing with the vanquished Sepoys. For the French days of June, 1848, the Austrian sack of Brescia, and the Prussian conquest of Baden, are still so fresh in the memories of men, that one may well stand astonished at the audacious cant of mercy and magnanimity on the lips of the servants of Governments which countenanced and applauded the utmost excesses of military license and unbridled cruelty in the instruments of their authority, and against people of one blood and of one faith with themselves. The English soldiers in India have been animated to exertions which command the involuntary admiration of mankind, by the sting of such infamies and outrages inflicted upon helpless English men, and women, and children, as have stirred the soul of universal Christendom to pity and to wrath. In the strength of passion they have defied all the perils, and endured all the privations of war under a hostile sky, and in a climate deadly to their race; they have matched themselves with overwhelming numbers, and they have triumphed. In the hour of their triumph they remembered the wrongs which had roused them, and while they spared the weak, they showed to the strong such mercy as these had shown to the wretched victims of their insane and fanatical rage. In doing this, they have done precisely what the troops of any nation would have done, and much less, indeed, than has been done before by the troops of many a Christian kingdom under much less terrible appeals to the sterner instincts of our nature. The French royalists of Brittany, during the Great Revolution, had met with no Sepoys among their republican antagonists when PUGEOL, the ferocious, after capturing a military train of "blues," shut up four hundred Frenchmen in the empty tumbrils, and burned them horribly to death in the public highway. The Austrian rulers of Venice had seen no Sepoys in the palaces of Vienna, when their Croats crucified Italian women and children by the roadside of their native villages. The conflict with the Sepoys is not, in any proper sense of the term, a war; it is not even a civil war. It is the pursuit of an organized band of assassins, who, having been disciplined for years in the practices of civilized warfare, deliberately abandoned those practices, and outlawed themselves in the first moments of their revolt from all claims to be treated otherwise than as desperate ruffians. Possibly, we in America are in a position to appreciate the situation of the English in India more adequately than most Europeans can. The Lynch-law of our Western settlements, executing rude, red-handed right upon flagrant wrong-doers, is at once the explanation and the excuse of the English military justice in Bengal and Oude.

The efficiency of that justice in the circumstances was curiously illustrated in the instance of the princes of Delhi put to death in their carriage by Lieutenant HODSON. The whole story of the capture of these princes and of their father by that gallant young officer has a flavor of the mediæval romances. He did his work in the most manful way, and secured his prisoners not as was at first reported, by negotiation, but by boldly marching into the Tomb of the Emperor HUMAYOON, in which they were concealed with a vast number of their followers. He dispatched them in a carriage to the city, and following with his little troop of 75 native horsemen found the carriage stopped by a rabble near the walls, who turned on him as he rode up.

"This was no time for hesitation or delay. HODSON dashed at once into the midst—in few but energetic words explained 'that these were the men who had not only rebeled against the Government, but had ordered and witnessed the massacre and shameful exposure of innocent women and children; and that thus therefore the Government punished such traitors, taken in open resistance,'—shooting them down at the word. The effect was instantaneous and wonderful! Not another hand was raised, not another weapon leveled, and the Mohammedans of the troop and some influential Moulvies among the bystanders exclaimed, as if by simultaneous impulse, 'Well, and rightly done! Their crime has met with its just penalty. These were they who gave the signal for the death of helpless women and children, and outraged decency by the exposure of their persons, and now a righteous judgment has fallen on them. God is great!'"

The Mohammedans and the "influential Moulvies" have but anticipated the verdict of the civilized world. Till the English shall begin to burn and slay in cool blood, and proclaim a permanent "state of siege" in India, they may be forgiven for shooting down the murderers of their women and children wherever they shall find them.

NEW-ENGLAND IN NEW-YORK.—The enormous increase of the New-England element in New-York is shown by the great number of festivals to be held here to-morrow, in commemoration of the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock. The day is to be celebrated in this City by three different New-England Societies. There is also to be a celebration in Brooklyn, and a festival in Jersey City. In nearly every city in the Union, to-morrow, here will be a Pilgrim festival. In New-Orleans, Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Charleston, and San Francisco, the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers will be properly commemorated by their descendants. But it is in the commercial metropolis that the New-England element has found the fittest room for its expansive instincts. The three Societies which have their festivals here to-morrow, are the New-England Society, the New-England Association, and the Bunker Hill Association. There is one other Society which claims to be the true Pilgrim Association, called the Cape Cod Association; for it was on Cape Cod that the Pilgrims first landed, before they went to Plymouth. But the members of this last Association are restricted to the natives of Cape Cod and their descendants.

### Renewal of the China War.

The intelligence from China, published in this morning's issue, is interesting and important. It is now ascertained beyond a question that the United States, Great Britain or France will find it impossible to obtain from the Emperor any of the concessions to commerce and civilization that they demand. Lord ELGIN, the English Plenipotentiary, cherished the supposition that he could peaceably negotiate a treaty long after other people believed it to be a hopeless vision. He has now altogether abandoned the idea, and, with it, his origina design of going North and soliciting favors from the Court of Pekin. His views have undergone this change since the Russian Ambassador was refused admittance to the capital, and was told that the Emperor would permit the presence of no Barbarians near his court. Such treatment to the representative of Russia—a power with which the Celestial Government has always been and still is on the most friendly terms—may well dissuade the British, French, and American Ambassadors from any further diplomatic efforts. Up to this time, Russia has been especially favored by China, and it was generally believed that the latter would seek her assistance rather than incur her enmity in the present war. But it appears now that the Government of Pekin is resolved to fight alone against a Barbarian world, and, with this object, is making most extensive preparations for the contest.

The first practical result of Lord ELGIN'S discovery that he cannot peaceably negotiate a treaty will be another attack upon Canton. This cannot be avoided, for YEH must be punished; and so, too, must the Emperor of China, for he fully indorses the acts of his high Commissioner. We learn from the Hong Kong correspondents of London journals that the British have already made every arrangement for a second bombardment. They have in readiness a large fleet of gun-boats, and are in strength sufficient, if necessary, to destroy the city. It is stated that the assault would be commenced towards the end of November, and would be followed, if sufficient reinforcements arrived, by the capture and occupation of the city. Whether this proceeding will be sufficient to convince the Chinese Government that it has provoked a power to which it must eventually submit, remains to be seen. But whether the war be merely local, and confined to the Canton River, or whether it be extended to northern regions, there can only be one result. The Emperor of China, sooner or later, will be compelled to grant the just concessions to commerce that the leading States of the world demand at his hands, and the longer he is able to protract hostilities, so much the more exacting will be the treaty he will be forced to accept.

FIFTY YEARS OF PREACHING.—Rev. Drs HUTTON and MACAULEY have invited Rev. Dr. MATHEWS, formerly Chancellor of the University, to deliver a discourse on the occasion of completing the fiftieth year of his preaching in this City. Dr. M. has accepted the invitation. We believe he is the only living clergyman who has preached for half a century steadily in this City. The gentlemen who invited him, in their letter, say:

"From none of your numerous friends could this suggestion come with more propriety than from us. We are the pastors of the only two churches with which your ministerial life has been connected, and your relation to each of us may be deemed peculiar. One of us grew up to manhood under your pastoral care, and afterwards became your colleague. To the other you have been a predecessor in his parochial charge, and your family are now his parishioners."

THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS.—The Parliamentary elections in Canada create immense excitement. The Montreal papers especially, usually not brilliant, are spicy to an extreme; abounding in abuse of rival candidates, and calling hard names without stint. The City of Montreal elects three members of Parliament, and there are six candidates. He about whom there is the sturdiest fight is Mr. D'ARCY MCGEE, who is the Roman Catholic nominee of Anti-Orange stripe. Mr MCGEE is charged with being a citizen of the United States, and on this ground he is violently assailed, as well as on general principles. But Mr. MCGEE makes a good show of strength. In a speech on the hustings, a day or two ago, he denied the charge of American citizenship, and favored his hearers with the following candid opinion of American institutions:

He had indeed intended to become a citizen, and would have done so had his dream of a republic been realized; but finding the prevalence of mob law, and what he thought the too great extension of the elective principle even to judges and constables, he had come to the conclusion that there might be as much despotism in a republic as a monarchy. He had therefore come to Canada, where there was a large development of the democratic spirit with some remains of those laws, which preserved order in Europe. He would have come sooner had he not felt bound to remain in the United States to fight the battles of the emigrant against the Know-Nothings.

PERSONAL.—Senator SLIDELL left town on Saturday night on his return to Washington, after a not very successful attempt at negotiation between the "high distracting parties" of the New-York Democracy. Neither the French Mission nor the Nicaraguan question have been settled yet, but the Senator, who has grappled with the perplexities of Mayor WOOD and Tammany, may be fairly presumed equal to any demand which his country can make upon his services.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.—Rev. Mr. STORRS, of Brooklyn, delivers the annual address before the New-England Society this evening, at the Church of the Messiah, on Broadway. The dinner takes place to-morrow evening at the Astor. Senator DOUGLAS will be present, with other distinguished men.

### Another Policeman Killed while in the Discharge of his Duty.

Yesterday afternoon, while Officer POLLION, of the First Ward, was endeavoring to restore quiet among a gang of rowdies, who had got into an altercation at No. 3 Greenwich-street, he was set upon by the belligerents, and kicked and beaten till the blood gushed from his mouth and ears, and he was hardly able to stir. After beating the officer the assailants speedily separated, and ran away. Officer WESTHEIMER shortly came up, and conveyed the injured man to the City Hospital, where he died last night. None of the rowdies have yet been arrested, but most of them are known, and will probably be soon taken into custody.

### Amusements.

ORATORIOS AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The first of the promised series of Oratorio performances was given at the Academy on Saturday evening, drawing an immense house, and cast with strength and skill. The "Creation" has been produced on many occasions, and by various musical Societies in this City, but never before with the effect that attended its representation in this instance. The choral resources of the Harmonic Society, under the drill of Mr. BRISTOW, were combined with the full orchestral accompaniment of the Academy, and the leading parts of the Oratorio were sustained by FORMES, LA GRANGE, Miss MILNER, and Mr. PERKINS. The *début* of Mr. FORMES as a singer in Oratorio, was an event which excited a natural curiosity; and to that strong human feeling is attributable in great measure the crowded state of the house. Perhaps there should be added to this the eligible opportunity afforded to a large class of conscientious persons to hear and see the musical notabilities of the time, without violation of their principled opposition to operatic and theatrical performances. Let the cause of the crowd be as it may, the fact that an Oratorio has drawn a New-York audience of four thousand is conclusive proof of the success of this experiment at the Academy. The character of the performance, as already hinted, was much above the average of sacred music singing as heard here. The appointments were good, the solos excellent, the orchestra under ANSCHUTZ'S customary control, and only the choruses occasionally less than we hoped for; in fact, the Harmonic Society has still something to learn from its younger rival the Mendelssohn, whose rendering of HAYDN'S music a year ago was on the whole superior. The soloists on this occasion, however, were altogether so faithful and good that it is needless to say anything of the slight traces of illness under which Mr. FORMES found his disadvantage. There could not be a greater contrast than that between FORMES in Oratorio and in Opera,—physiognomically and physically, as well as musically. His diabolism in *Bertram* subsides into an air of profound and sober respectability and solemnity in *Raphael*. In point of fact, the Opera *habitués* found it not a little difficult to recognize at a glance, in the clean-shaven and stately clerical gentleman who walked gravely forward and made his bow, the be-cloaked and bearded evil genius of *Robert*. The metamorphosis was complete. The reputation of the great basso received a fresh indorsement. His recitative was admirable, and his rendering of the air "Rolling in Foaming Billows" brought down a vigorous *encore*. Miss MILNER, with a sweet voice, has scarcely sufficient power to fill so large a house as the Academy; hence, was imperfectly heard in the remoter parts. She sang, however, with taste and feeling, and gave "With Verdure Clad" and "On Mighty Pens" with good effect. Mr. PERKINS, the tenor, was acceptable. The chorus ending the Second Part, "Achieved is the Glorious Work" was the best of the evening, and merited the applause it received. In the Third Part, Mme LA GRANGE made her appearance, taking the music of "Eve," and giving it with the satisfactory result which always attends this lady's efforts. Taken altogether, the Oratorio season may be put down as having had a promising beginning.

The "Messiah" is announced for Christmas night.

OPERA.—Mme. LA GRANGE takes her benefit this evening, on which occasion "Robert le Diable" will be again produced, with the same cast as before. Mme. LA GRANGE is a conscientous, pains-taking and reliable *artiste*, and the public, with whom she is a favorite, should give her a cordial reception to-night.

Mme. CARADORI, a new candidate for popular favor, is a passenger by the *Canada*, and will soon make her appearance at the Academy, in German and Italian opera.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The local drama called "The Poor of New-York" flourishes on the abuses which it seems providentially destined to provoke. Mr. STUART'S theatre is crowded every night and the crowds go away delighted. All that they see or want to see is a powerful drama, powerfully localised, and having some relation to the times. In addition to this they can enjoy one of the best acted plays ever produced in this City, and see some scenery which every one may criticise on the spot, and which, for that reason, is pretty near the truth. Dr. MACKAY, of the *Illustrated London News*, has had some of these scenes photographed and they will appear in the famous London pictorial.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The Circus is destined to find a permanent house here. During the past week the houses have been unusually good. Many improvements have been effected in the management, and the company begins to exhibit its strength. It numbers some admirable artists—some of the boldest riders that have ever trod a horse's back. To-night, sixteen acts will be performed in the arena—some of them for the first time—and a variety of gymnastic and other exercises.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The engagement of Mr. C MATHEWS at this theatre has been attended with the most brilliant success. To-night Mr. MATHEWS appears in a comedy called "The Dowager." Two farces are also played, "You're Another," and "An Eligible Investment."

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—To-night the "Sea of Ice" gives place to the "Corsican Brothers." After an unprecedented career the former piece is shelved for a time. "The Corsican Brothers" is an intense drama, and may, under the present favorable circumstances, create a sensation. It is strongly cast, and new scenery has been prepared by Mr. HAWTHORNE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The comic pantomime of "Jocko, the Brazilian Ape," "Evolutions on the Tight Rope," and the "Green Monster," will be given here to-night.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A new grand Christmas pantomime will be produced here to-night, called "Boreas, or the Spirit of Air." It will be followed by "El Hyder" and the "Yankee Heiress."

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The "Rose of Penrith" will be repeated here to-night. A musical and scenic spectacle, called "Valentine and Orson," will be produced on Christmas eve.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The triple equestrian troupe of SANDS, NATHAN & Co., continue to delight the patrons of this establishment. The various artists appear in 17 scenes to-night.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—This famous band of minstrels returns to its old quarters, at No. 585 Broadway, to-night. A special programme is provided for the occasion, rich in fun and pleasant music.

Mr. ULLMAN has concluded an engagement with MUSARD, the conductor who first established promenade concerts on a popular basis. M. MUSARD will arrive here in February, bringing with him ten of his best soloists. The remainder of his orchestra, numbering eighty instruments, he can get here quite as well as in Paris.

At Wood's Theatre, St. Louis, a new national drama has been produced, called "Washington's Triumphs; or, the Struggle for Independence." The Keller troupe is also at this house. A new danseuse, Mlle. CHRISTINE, appears to have created a sensation. "Those who are fond of witnessing the perfection of art (says the *Democrat*) should go nightly to Wood's to see Mlle. CHRISTINE, who is certainly one of the most charming dancers we ever beheld. The lady appears to be universally popular, and a very valuable addition to Mr. KELLER'S troupe.

POLICE COURT CLERKS VISIT THE MAYOR.—On Saturday the Police Court Clerks, appointed by the Police Commissioners a few days ago, visited the Mayor and asked to be sworn in. The Mayor refused, saying he did not recognize the Police Commissioners as having the power. The Clerks then went to the Recorder and were sworn in by him. Thence the Clerks went back to the Mayor's Office to have their oaths filed, but his Honor refused to receive them. Two other copies, however, of each had been taken and those were deposited with the County Clerk and the Recorder. The Mayor and the Aldermen confidently expected that if they delayed the appointment of their opposition lot of Clerks until Monday, (the time originally set for the convention,) they would be stopped by an injunction. It is doubtful if their fears were well-grounded; the Clerks had been advised by counsel that the remedy referred to in a question of office was a desperate one, unseemly and under recent decisions inapplicable; that no incumbent had a vested right in a statutory office, and that no tax-paying plaintiff could suffer injury by even intrusion of volunteers into their place. They were advised to the legitimate remedy of *quo warranto* after January 1.

☞ The "Excelsior Society" in Keokuk, Iowa, composed of New-Yorkers who have settled in that city, have a yearly celebration. Arrangements have been made for a banquet at the Billings House on the 29th inst. Messrs. CHARLES Q. WILSON and W. W. BELKNAP are the managers. New-York has a large representation in that section.

THE BROOKLYN POST-OFFICE.—When the present Postmaster, Mr. WM. H. PEET, came into office, he removed most of the old *attachés*, and filled their places with more reliable party men. A number of the letter-carriers, who had been connected with the Office a number of years, not to be entirely thrown out of employment, solicited and received from the residents in the several districts orders to take their letters from the office, and deliver them. To have this done with as little trouble as possible, these carriers hired boxes in the office, and the letters of the parties giving the orders were directed to be placed in these boxes. This was done for some time, but the new carriers, finding that it materially interfered with their receipts, have recently induced Mr. PEET to refuse to deliver the letters to the old carriers as directed. This has created considerable hard feeling, and considerable excitement, and it is said that an application will be made to-day to compel the Postmaster to deliver the letters as before.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—The name of the man announced as having been killed on the Long Island Railroad at Jamaica, on Friday last, was JAMES GORMAN. He was not instantly killed, but lived until Saturday afternoon, and then died in a carriage on Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, while being conveyed to his late residence in Hickory-street, East Brooklyn. The deceased had been at work on one of the Government Light Houses which are constructing near Greenpoint, and at the time of the accident was on the way to the City with a check for $60 in his pocket, to spend the holidays. At Jamaica, deceased and two companions left the train to get a drink, and did not return until the train was again in motion, and being somewhat intoxicated, deceased made a mis-step and fell under the wheels, by which his skull was badly fractured, and he was otherwise seriously injured. He was immediately placed in charge of a physician at Jamaica by the conductor of the train. On Saturday, his friends procured a carriage, and were taking him home, when he died as above stated. The deceased was a single man, and about 29 years of age.

SALE OF DIAMONDS.—The extensive sale of diamonds and fine jewelry, by order of the United States Marshal, opened at 10 o'clock Saturday, by SAMUEL OSGOOD, at No. 51 Nassau-street. Marshal RYNDERS made a brief speech, stating that the sale would be conducted upon fair and honorable principles to all, and requested the bidders to speak up distinctly, so that they could be heard. He also warned the closely-packed crowd that he observed the familiar countenances of some ten or a dozen pickpockets present, and warned gentleman to be on their look-out; when they heard a peculiar *whistle* they must hold on to their pockets, or they would be sure to be relieved of something valuable, if they had it about them. The competition was quite lively, and the prices paid did not indicate any particular pressure in the money market.

The following is a portion of the more important lots sold, with the prices attached:

1 diamond cross, 12 diamonds, $325, C. P. EAGLE; 1 diamond cross, 12 diamonds, $385, W. TRASKBULL, Cal.; 1 diamond cross, 11 diamonds, $190, HARRISON; enameled diamond brooch, $65; 1 pearl enameled brooch, $30; 2 diamond studs $47; 2 diamond studs, $50; 1 diamond and turquoise ring, $155, BURTON; 1 cameo brooch, set in diamonds, $190, by JOHN L. DEAN. The announcement of the buyer's name raised some fun. 1 sapphire and diamond bracelet, earrings to match, started at $1,200, and sold at $1,700, to A. K. GARDNER; black cameo brooch, set in diamonds, $250, ANDREWS; 1 do. golden diamond bracelet and breastpin, $445, J. LONG; 1 do. golden diamond bracelet, started at $200, and sold at $380 to W. TURNBULL, the California merchant; 1 brilliant, 4¾ 1-16 1-32 dwts., $900, W. TURNBULL; 1 brilliant oval, 2 dwts., $225; 2 brilliant thick-square 6¼ dwts., $780, W. T.; 1 brilliant 3 less 1-16 dwts., $100; 1 ruby, 3 less 1-32 dwts., $250, Dr. BRANDRETH; 1 emerald, 5 dwts., $285, BISHOP.

The Catalogue was numbered up to 149. The sale was concluded about 4 o'clock P. M. Some good bargains were made, but the prices generally ranged—so the knowing ones said—at their full value.

IRANISTAN.—The following is said to be the insurance on Iranistan, viz.:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On Building— | | Harmony | $2,000 |
| Washington Ins. Co. | $5,000 | Williamsburg City | 2,500 |
| Beekman | 5,000 | St. Nicholas | 2,500 |
| Hope | 5,000 | Niagara, of Oswego | 3,250 |
| Brooklyn | 5,000 | On Furniture— | |
| Phenix, Brooklyn | 2,500 | Columbia Co. | 2,500 |
| Mechanics', Brook'n | 3,000 | On Outhouses— | |
| Reinsured in Hanover Ins. Co. | 2,000 | Excelsior Co. | 5,000 |
| Lafayette, Brooklyn | 3,000 | Beekman | 1,500 |
| Relief | 2,500 | Fulton | 1,100 |
| | | Total | $52,350 |

With a single exception every Insurance Company in Brooklyn suffers from one to five thousand dollars by Mr. BARNUM'S loss of his homestead.

☞ One-third of the out-door and one-half of the in-door patients treated at the New-York Infirmary and Dispensary for women and children, corner of Bleecker and Crosby streets, since its opening in May last, have been of German birth. It is on these grounds that the ladies appeal to influential Germans for their patronage of the Fair, now being held at the rooms of the institution. The physicians of the Infirmary are all ladies.

GALLAGHER, THE MURDERER.—This man, who was recently convicted of the murder of HUGH KELLY, and who manifested the most extraordinary indifference during the trial, has become very much changed. He denies having any intention to kill KELLY, but has given up all hope of Executive interference, and says that he is prepared to die, and would be willing to shake the hands of the witnesses who swore against him under the gallows.

### Fires.

FIRE IN CLIFF-STREET.—Between 6 and 7 o'clock Saturday evening a fire broke out in the fourth story of the building No. 24 Cliff-street, occupied by BRIGGOLD & RODES, importers of glass ware. but was got under before it had passed beyond the floor in which it originated. Messrs. BRIGGOLD & RODES suffered a loss on their stock of about $200, and the damage to the building was $250, both of which are fully covered by insurance. The first floor was occupied by G. D. LITTLEJOHN & Co., dealers in steel, and PARTRIDGE, HOWELL & JESSUP, agents for Hartford steel. The third floor was occupied by J. MORLEY, Jr., and J. C. MARSH, hardware dealers. The stock of the various occupants of the first and second floors, was injured considerably by water. The loss is mainly covered by insurance.

FIRE IN ORCHARD-STREET—NARROW ESCAPES—ONE HORSE BURNED.—Shortly after 1 on Saturday morning a fire broke out in the frame stables Nos. 167 and 169 Orchard-street, occupied by WM. PHILLIPS and WM. REID. The stables were nearly consumed. There were thirteen horses in the stables, of which number twelve were rescued. A horse belonging to Mr. D. C. RIPLEY, valued at $200, was smothered by the smoke. A fine carriage and several sets of harness were burned. Loss altogether about $500—no insurance. An attempt was made a few nights since to stab one of Mr. PHILLIPS' horses, and as it was suspected the attempt might be repeated, two of Mr. PHILLIPS' sons slept in the stable. They narrowly escaped with their lives, being obliged to leave their clothes behind.

FIRE IN CLARKSON-STREET.—At 1 P. M. yesterday a fire occurred in the dwelling house of Mr. HOFFMAN, No. 38 Clarkson-street. The damage by fire and water to the furniture is estimated at $250, and is covered by insurance.

INCENDIARY FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—At 12 o'clock yesterday noon a fire was discovered in a three-story brick building in the rear of No. 3 Stanton-street, owned and occupied by JONATHAN WARREN, machinist, and JESSE M. FOLK, carpenter. This was destroyed, and also a three-story frame building adjoining, owned and occupied by A. F. WARREN, gold-pen manufacturer.

Loss on frame building, $1,600; contents, $5,000—no insurance. Loss on brick building and contents, $9,000. Mr. FOLK'S loss in tools is about $300. No insurance at all on the premises.

The out-buildings of house No. 151 Concord-street, owned by TRUNDLE G. BERGER, were damaged to the extent of $100. Insured in the Nassau

## THE MORMONS.

### Later from the Utah Expedition—Performances of Brigham Young—His Letter to Dr. Hurt.

*From the Charleston Mercury.*

CAMP MIDWAY BETWEEN THE PLATTE AND SWEET WATER RIVERS, Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1857

This day is marked by the arrival of an express-man from the troops in advance on his way to the States. He will leave us to-morrow morning, and I hope will take this letter safely in. He brings further war news from Utah. The Mormons had driven off every head of cattle from Colonel ALEXANDER; so that, when we get to Green River, and our twenty days' rations are out, we will have to fight for something to eat, if for nothing else. The supply trains, you know, have already been burnt.

This express rider left Colonel ALEXANDER six days ago, at Green River, and passed Col. JOHNSTON on the way, just the other side of the South Pass. The latter had with him two companies of infantry, under the command of Lieut. Col. C. F. SMITH, and two companies of the second dragoons, under command of Lieut. SMITH, of ours. They were all traveling together at the rate of ten miles a day, so as to protect the ox trains with all our clothing. He reports very little snow on the road, and none in the Pass; and if the favorable weather continues we will get to Green River without difficulty.

We left the Platte this morning, after having traveled along its banks for almost a month; and to-morrow we will strike the Sweet Water, which we will follow for about one hundred miles, and then strike across, only ten miles, to Pacific Spring, the head-water of Green River, which flows into the Colorado, and thence into the Pacific, while the waters of the Sweet Water flow into the Gulf of Mexico, through the Missouri and Mississippi. The so-called South Pass is in reality sixty miles wide, and not a pass in the usual signification of the term, but a place where the Rocky Mountains can be crossed over seven thousand feet above the sea.

We are now between five and six thousand feet above the sea, and around us are mountains covered with snow, the Wind River mountains. It will be three days' journey over the South Pass, and that will be the worst part of the trip, as afterwards we descend almost two thousand feet in a single day.

The Mormons laid an ambuscade for SMITH's command, but when fired upon took to their heels, leaving one of their number dead. They have insulted Col. ALEXANDER in various ways; however, he has three prisoners, one a major. It is my opinion that we will have to fight our way into Salt Lake City as soon as the forces are concentrated. We have not lost a horse since leaving Laramie, and I am in hopes we may get most of them through.

*This is the most desolate country I ever beheld.* There are no trees, no grass, nothing in the shape of vegetation, but prickly pear and sage, (artemesia;) the roots of the latter furnish our only firewood. We saw in the distance, to-day, a few buffalo—the first seen for weeks. They come among the hills to pass the Winter. To day we passed what is called Poison Spring, as its waters are said to kill animals that drink of it. Not knowing its reputation, I let my mule drink of it freely, and she is not dead; yet its waters may have an injurious effect, as its banks are incrusted with a deposit of what appears to be muriate of soda. We also passed a Tar Spring, some of the tar from which is now in the tent. It was brought in by our hunter. Not knowing of the existence of the spring, none of us visited it. We see no game at all, except occasionally some antelope in the distance. I have twice been out hunting on foot after getting into camp, and went miles without seeing a living thing."

*From the Washington States, 19th.*

The Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs yesterday received dispatches from BRIGHAM YOUNG, Young informs the Commissioner that, knowing the intention of Mr. HURT to leave, he wrote him a letter offering him a suitable escort. This letter did not reach the Agent, as he had set out some time before. It is not improbable that it never was intended to reach him, but to act as a blind to the Department.

The following is a copy of the letter:

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY,
Sept. 26, 1857.

SIR: I am informed that you propose going to the States by some unfrequented route, and in company with certain Indians as pilots and traveling companions. Such a course is very unsafe, and highly improper in an officer of the Government. I therefore respectfully advise you, when you are ready to start upon your journey to the East, to call upon me, in my office in Great Salt Lake City; and I hereby pledge you a sufficient escort and a comfortable carriage for your speedy and safe transportation to the protection of the United States troops *en route* for this Territory.

Trusting that this advice will meet with a cheerful compliance on your part,

I am, BRIGHAM YOUNG,
Governor and Ex-Officio Supt. of Indian Affairs.

Dr. GARLAND HURT, United States Agent for the Territory of Utah.

*From the Philadelphia Conestoga Chief.*

SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1857.

This letter I got mailed by express, as there is great difficulty in corresponding from here at present, owing to local jealousies which exist among the Mormons, and the excitement attendant upon the anticipated conflict with the Federal army, which is rapidly approaching. Every communication which leaves here now is supposed to savor of treason, and is subjected to the most rigid scrutiny of that prince of religious despots, BRIGHAM YOUNG. He watches his flock with as much industry as he can employ, and, I assure you, has considerable trouble in keeping them to their allegiance. There is a spirit of restlessness and discontent abroad among the disciples which is by no means favorable to the perpetuation of Mormonism. The beastly excesses, the shameless brutality, and the entire disregard of all law and decency by those who have charge of the spiritual interests of the Church, has aroused that little sense of right and propriety which still exists in Utah, and I am much mistaken if a terrible reaction will not soon take place, which will result in the establishment of quiet and order here, even without the intervention of the United States authorities. This, BRIGHAM YOUNG anticipates, and hence he is now engaged in employing all his energies to ward off, if possible, the looked for catastrophe. The spirit of independence which he recently exhibited in announcing publicly, that "all who desire to leave here might pack up their effects and do so," has turned out after all to be the boast of the mere coward, *for when some two or three hundred evinced a disposition to comply with his invitation, he very judicious y recalled his courteous permission and sent forth an order of an entirely different character.*

The association of Indians in this warfare against the laws and Government, is looked upon by all well-thinking persons as the last resort of a wicked and unscrupulous demagogue, who claims to act by divine authority. It is more than suspected that this object of YOUNG's, like every other he has pursued here, is wanton in the extreme. His views are licentious, even in this league with the savages. His 75 pale-faced women, whom he insultingly calls his wives, are unable to satisfy his insatiable lust. He has now added to his harem 15 as lovely looking Indian squaws as I ever beheld. Three of them are *enciente*, and there is no difference of opinion in reference to the paternity of the embryo offspring.

The point beyond which YOUNG has decreed the billows of war shall not approach, is at present fixed at Fort Bridger, and the United States army is already in its vicinity. On the Utah side of the Fort, the Mormons have a considerable force stationed, who are not only prepared for active quarrel, but who are committing all kinds of depredations upon private property. Indeed the country may now be said to be in a state of siege.

In reference to the anticipated forced entrance of the United States troops, into this city, the temple of the "Saints," is the scene of almost daily consultation. BRIGHAM YOUNG is the leading spirit of every assemblage. Men, women and children flock to the sanctuary in scores and as the words of encouragement fall from the lips of their leader, shouts of anticipated triumph, in which the whole congregation are obliged to join, are given in response to his exhortations. It is curious to see with what zeal and energy the women join in these ebullitions. The fact is, BRIGHAM is a great favorite with the women. He is looked upon as a perfect Solomon in his position. Possessing a very considerable amount of shrewdness and the ability to assume any amount of sanctimonious seeming, he has free and familiar access into every family in the city, and it is generally supposed, sometimes invests himself with the duties and authorities of the spiritual wife system, without the intervention of the rites and formalities of the Church. When he passes along the streets, which he sometimes does, every head is bowed, and perfumed handkerchiefs are waved by fair hands to herald his approach. His legion of children are looked upon as so many cherubs, whose wings have not yet grown, and the frail and admiring daughters of Eve, who are not of his household, when they see him in close companionship with his wives, not unfrequently bite their lips and make other vicious demonstrations in envious anticipation of the time when it will be their turn to be duly installed into his favor and his embraces. The sincerity of his professions is never taken into the range of calculation. His hypocrisy is too broad-faced to admit of reasonable doubt. What he says in his discourses relative to the Mormon faith, is received as a matter of course, and no one ventures to believe for a moment that he is not in earnest. The truth is, he is looked upon as a leading spirit, who has succeeded in converting Utah into a Pandemonium of vice and iniquity, in which his adherents most freely join as a matter of preference. The reason is, their morals are as debased as his own.


CURTAIN MATERIALS
AND
WINDOW SHADES,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway,

Have a full and choice stock of BROCATEL, SATIN DE LAINE, WORSTED DAMASKS, CORNICES, which are now offered at less than cost of importation.

WINDOW SHADES.

Our Stock of WINDOW SHADES is the largest in NEW-YORK, and our superior manufacturing facilities enables us to offer them at less than other houses.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL-CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, have removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private application-rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.


## BUSINESS NOTICES.


CLOTHING,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICE,
FINE OVERCOATS,
Lined with Silk,
Selling for $8 to $13, Original prices $16 to $26.
FINE OVERCOATS,
Lined with Silk,
Selling for $14, Original prices $20 to $28.
Another lot of OVERCOATS,
Selling for $13, Original prices $17 to $20.
OVERCOATS, and
MEN'S AND BOYS'
CLOTHING OF ALL KINDS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway,
(Between Grand and Canal sts.)

CLOTHING.
JAMES WILDE, Jr., & CO., No. 27 Park-place,
and
No. 24 Murray-st.,
will continue to sell for a few weeks longer
their large and well-made
WHOLESALE STOCK OF CLOTHING
AT RETAIL FOR CASH,
at much less than wholesale prices.

"GENERAL WALKER'S GONE AWAY."
A NEW FILLIBUSTER SONG BY ONE OF THE BOYS.
Air—*Yankee Doodle.*

So, ho! in spite of Uncle Sam
The fillibusters started;
Did General Walker carve a—hem!
He's not so chicken-hearted!
The Costa Ricans now look blue,
And Vanderbilt is busted;
Besides—but this 'twixt me and you—
Law's muskets won't be rusted!
General Walker's gone away,
And touched his sword to slay 'em;
The "greasers" have the devil to pay,
And no pitch hot to pay him!

The General's learned some sense. I guess—
Sich lessons allers teaches:—
For he called at SMITHS', IN FULTON-STREET,
And bought sich coats and breeches!
The "greasers," when they see them clothes,
And knows how cheap he bought 'em,
Will all submit with willing hearts
To one who "THE STYLE" has taught 'em!
General Walker's off and lost.
And fotched his clothes to entice 'em,
And when they hear how small the cost,
They'll all come here to price 'em!

SMITH BROTHERS' One-Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 261, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 261 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukee,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes:

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction.*

Y. C. SNOW.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ALSO, FIRE and Burglar-Proof Sideboards, or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Specimens now on exhibition in the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door from Maiden-lane.

ROBERT M. PATRICK.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS', NO. 333 Broadway, during the holidays, and Pianos and Melodeons in proportion. Also, $10,000 worth of Jewelry at astonishingly low prices, which must be sold


## DIED.

CAMPION.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 20, DAVID P., eldest son of the late Patrick Campion.

The friends of the family, of his brother, Jeremiah J., and his brothers-in-law, James Keane and James Conway, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 9½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 75 Suffolk-st. His remains will be taken to St. Mary's Church, where a requiem Mass will be celebrated at 10 o'clock.

DREW.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 20, after a short illness, Miss POLLY DREW, aged 68 years.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of R. B. Folger, No. 235 Henry st. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend, without further invitation.

LYON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, PHILO ANDREWS, only child of Robert S. and Caroline A. Lyon.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 31 East 11th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

BARR.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 20, of disease of the heart, JOHN BARR, aged 59 years.

REYNOLDS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 19, MARY EUPHEMIA, only child of the late Lieut. John G. Reynolds, aged 15 months.

Funeral on Monday, Dec. 21, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, J. C. Stoneall, No. 231 Atlantic-st.

METCALF.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Dec. 19, CHARLES H. METCALF, aged 20 years.

☞ Lowell and Worcester papers please copy.

MAURY.—At sea, on Friday, Oct. 30, CHARLES W., son of the late William Maury, formerly of Liverpool, aged 19 years.

SMITH.—At Bedford, on Sunday, Dec. 20 THOMAS SMITH, aged 63 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Dec. 22, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son, Daniel P. Smith, Pacific-st. and New-York-av., Bedford, without further invitation.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

PATTINSON.—At Scotch Plains N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 19 HUGH PATTINSON, Esq., aged 68 years.

His funeral will take place at his late residence, in Scotch Plains, on Monday afternoon, Dec. 21, at 2½ o'clock, on the arrival of the 2 o'clock train from New-York, which leaves Pier No. 3 North River, per steamers *Red Jacket* or *Wyoming.* The friends and acquaintances of the family, also the New-York Typographical Society, are respectfully invited. P. S.—The friends can return to New-York the same afternoon if they wish.

HUSTED.—At Quincy, Fla., on Thursday morning, Dec. 10, ALEXANDER W. HUSTED, of this City, aged 24 years.

Notice will be given of the time of the funeral on the arrival of his remains.

NICHOLS.—In Paris, at the Hotel Windsor, on Friday, Nov. 27, DAVID NICHOLS, late of the firm of Whitlock, Nichols & Co., of this City.

OLMSTED.—At Nice, Italy, on Tuesday, Nov 24, JOHN H. OLMSTED, M. D., late of Staten Island, N. Y., son of John Olmsted, of Hartford, Conn., aged 32 years.


HOLIDAY GIFTS.
USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gilt French China dinner sets, 148 pieces | $42 00 |
| White French China dinner sets, 149 pieces | 26 00 |
| Colored and gilt French China dinner sets | 45 00 |
| White French China tea sets, 44 pieces | 3 25 |
| Gilt band French China tea sets, 44 pieces | 6 45 |
| Colored and gilt French China tea sets, 44 pieces | 10 25 |

All to be sold at the above prices, the discount upon usual rates being
NEARLY 50 PER CENT.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.
631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
AT 50 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver-plated coffee urns | $10 00 |
| Silver-plated tea kettles | 10 00 |
| Silver-plated cake baskets | 5 00 |
| Silver plated casters, 6 cut bottles | 4 50 |
| Silver-plated teaspoons, the dozen | 1 25 |

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
631 and 633 Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston sts.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
RICH PARIS BRONZE CLOCKS.
PARIS BRONZE FIGURES.
PARIAN MARBLE FIGURES, &c., &c.,
At an immense reduction.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer,
THIS DAY,
At 10½ o'clock A. M.,
Importer's and Manufacturer's Sale
of
SUPERB RICH
FANCY GOODS,
WATCHES, DIAMONDS JEWELRY,
Fine Ormolu and Gold Bijouterie Ladies' Cabas,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
China and Glass Ware, Perfumery, and Fancy Articles
of every description, suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
The largest and most superb assortment ever offered for sale at auction.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
Salesroom No. 364 Broadway,
Corner of Franklin-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell at auction, at their salesroom No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., TO-DAY, at 10½ A. M., a superb collection of Watches, Diamonds, Bracelets, Pins, &c.; Ormolu and Gold Bijouterie, and every description of fancy and sterling goods for holiday presents. Call early and buy at your own prices. Every article warranted. RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
Auctioneers, No. 364 Broadway.

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT
OF
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
in the Country,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,
FOR CASH
FANCY CHINA TEA SETS, DINNER SETS,
SETS OF MANTEL ORNAMENTS,
BRONZES, PARIAN STATUARY,
VASES, &c., &c., &c.
SILVER-PLATED TEA SETS,
URNS, WAITERS, TETE-A-TETES,
CASTERS, LIQUOR-STANDS, &c.
FANCY COFFEES,
GOLD-PLATED TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS,
CASKETS, JEWEL-BOXES, COLOGNES, &c.
LARGE AND SMALL SETS OF IVORY AND PEARL HANDLED CUTLERY, in morocco cases, a most beautiful article for presents, and
10,000 OTHER ARTICLES.
In view of the approaching dull season in January and February, we will positively sell the above goods lower than ever before offered to the people of New-York
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

SILVER WARE
AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.
WM GALE & SON
have on hand a large stock of
SILVER WARE,
Comprising articles for FAMILY USE and PRESENTS,
ALL OF THEIR OWN MAKE.
Owing to the state of trade, and a desire to keep all our workmen employed,
WE ARE OFFERING UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE WISHING TO PURCHASE.

RICH AND COSTLY FANCY GOODS.
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane,
Offer to the public
UNTIL THE 1ST OF JANUARY,
AT RETAIL,
Their large wholesale stock of fancy goods of the present season's importation,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
FOR CASH

WATCHES AT WHOLESALE.
TO DEALERS IN
WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
The subscribers offer for sale
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
for the December season.
THEIR WHOLE STOCK OF
LOCLE, GENEVA AND ENGLISH WATCHES,
also of LEONTINE, CHATELAINES, LAVALLIERES, and other GOLD CHAINS, all 18 carats fine
VE. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.,
Importers, No 15 Maiden Lane, up stairs.

GAS FIXTURES,
CHEAP, CHEAP. CHEAP.
Look through our magnificent stock and compare prices with those of any other establishment in the City, and then decide where
IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST TO PURCHASE.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 222 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

WE WANT WING'S—IS THE DAILY REQUEST, when ordering crackers for Christmas and New-Year's.

We are among the great number who use them regularly, and find they combine most excellent qualities and a truly delightful taste.

They are undoubtedly the most nourishing and healthy Cracker ever produced, and peculiarly pleasant for children. With hot or cold dishes at lunch, they are particularly nice, as well as with coffee and other drinks.

In purchasing, take none but those stamped with the name "WING," as these are the only genuine Farina Crackers made. They may be procured generally of the most respectable grocers.

FURS!—FURS!!—FURS!!!
CONTINUATION OF THE
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF
J. H. HARLEY'S
ENTIRE STOCK OF FANCY FURS,
AT RETAIL,
BELOW COST.
Comprising a full assortment of
MANTILLAS, VICTORINES, CARDINALS, PELERINES, CAPES, MUFFS, CUFFS, and CHILDREN'S FURS.
Also, a full assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S FUR CAPS, COLLARS and GLOVES, and a choice selection of SLEIGH ROBES.
ALL GOODS SOLD WARRANTED.
All the above were manufactured by J. H. HARLEY, expressly for City Trade, At No. 34 John st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE MESSIAH
FRIDAY (Christmas) NIGHT, Dec. 25.
The Director of the Academy, in consequence of the unprecedented demand for seats, and being obliged by his agreement with the New-York Harmonic Society to indemnify them for the seats used by the stockholders, would feel greatly obliged if those of the stockholders who do not intend using their seats on Christmas night, would permit them to be used for the Reverend Clergy.

HOLIDAY EDITION OF BRYANT.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
Have just published:
POEMS
BY
WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.
COLLECTED AND ARRANGED BY THE AUTHOR
ILLUSTRATED WITH 71 DESIGNS, ENGRAVED IN THE HIGHEST STYLE OF ART, FROM DESIGNS BY BIRKET FOSTER, HARRISON WEIR, WILLIAM HARVEY, TENNIEL, F. R. PICKERSGILL, AND OTHER EMINENT ARTISTS, AND A PORTRAIT OF THE AUTHOR, FROM A DRAWING BY LAWRENCE.
1 VOL., 8VO., CLOTH ANTIQUE, GILT EDGES, $6; OR TREE CALF EXTRA, $8; OR DITTO ANTIQUE MOROCCO, $9.

*From the Boston Transcript.*

Of the classic reputation of this poet, every year more and more convinces us. Notwithstanding the fluctuations of schools and opinions in poetry, the elements of Bryant's muse survive and grow in estimation from their eternal claim to love and honor. He is essentially an American poet; his subject is nature; his art pure, chaste and elevated.

To every thoughtful heart and reverent eye, "Thanatopis," the "Waterfall," the "Hymn to Death," the "Fount," "The Prairies," the "Future Life" the "Conqueror's Grave," and so many other memorable pieces inspired by meditation and the study of nature are full of memorable significance, and are a "joy forever." We rejoice to meet them once more printed on the neutral tinted and ample page of this exquisite quarto, and interspersed with such graceful illustrations by the first artists of the day. We hazard nothing in predicting that this national souvenir will take its place among the literary and artistic treasures of every American who knows how to unite the highest pleasures of taste with the noblest intellectual recreation and patriotic sympathy.

*From the Albion.*

We have had several costly and showy books published here of late years, but never one that we remember, so lovely and so artistic as this. It is the perfection of bookmaking; the very binding, green and gold, is tasteful to the last degree, and when you open it and find how delicately the designs of the inimitable Birket Foster and certain of his English associates can be transferred to wood by such 'gravers as the brothers Dalziel, and with what care such gems can be printed, and on what creamy paper, and what general harmony between the poet and his illustrators, you cannot but admire greatly and send home a copy to her you love best, if the price be at all within the mark.

*From the Daily Tribune.*

A more attractive and appropriate gift-book can scarcely be found among the tempting varieties of the Holiday season. The frontispiece is an engraving of Mr. Lawrence's striking portrait of the author.

*From the Boston Traveller.*

The illustrated edition of Bryant is truly a beautiful book. It is printed upon thick buff glazed paper upon a clear and beautiful type, and illustrated with 71 elegant engravings, from designs by Birket Foster, Harrison Weir, William Harvey and other eminent artists. The style and beauty of Bryant's productions are so generally known and recognized that comment is unnecessary.

*From the New-York Evangelist.*

The present edition is a splendid specimen of the typographic art, and does honor to the taste and enterprise of the publishers. Its sumptuous binding is fully sustained by the broad and almost dazzling pages which delight the eye, even before we are fascinated by the music of the poems which they breathe in our ears. As a token of regard, no volume could be chosen more fit to pass from hand to hand among brothers and sisters.

*From the New-York Express.*

The "luxury of print" is realized to perfection in this sumptuous volume. The engravings are of exquisite handling and effect, from designs by Foster, Weir, Harvey, Tenniel, Pickersgill, and other distinguished artists. A glance at them will show the prevailing character of subjects chosen by Mr. Bryant for the rich revel of his harp of poesy, and the freshness and genuine American aspect of his favorite themes."

D. APPLETON & CO.
are now selling
Their Extensive Stock
of
ELEGANTLY BOUND BOOKS
at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
until
the 1st of January, 1858.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Scrofula, Gout, Cancer, Old Ulcers, Piles, Liver Complaint, &c., &c., &c.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is the great reliable purifyer.

Among the thousands of cases which have been cured, and published in the *Times* and other papers, is that of—

Mr. E. J. Webb, the eminent architect, whose office is corner Broadway and Duane sts. Mr. Webb was long afflicted with chronic and inflammatory rheumatism, which crippled and confined him to his room for months, when, after all other treatment and remedies had failed, he was perfectly cured by the Life Balsam. Mr. Webb, when cured, was 80 years old.

Scrofula and King's Evil, Wm. Housel, No. 12 Willett-st., was cured of a deep and loathsome ulcer that covered the neck and side of his face.

Mr. Horace Gardner, as sworn to, before Mayor Westervelt, in June, 1852, was cured of a terrible cancer that had existed 13 years, and had destroyed his nose and consumed most of the flesh from the face.

B. Rice, Esq., No. 32 Grove-st., was for several years afflicted with severe inflammatory rheumatism and gout; he was unable, for months to rest his feet upon the floor. Mr. Rice was given up by all, as incurable, when he was entirely restored by the Life Balsam. Principal dépôt No. 246 Grand-st., 50 cents per bottle.

REISSUE OF GOODRICH'S COURT OF NAPOLEON, With new Steel Illustrations.

EXQUISITE OFFERING FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

DERBY & JACKSON,
No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York,
Have now ready an entirely New Edition of the
COURT OF NAPOLEON;
Or,
SOCIETY UNDER THE FIRST EMPIRE,
By FRANK B. GOODRICH (Dick Tinto,)
With Superb Portraits on Steel of its
BEAUTIES, WITS AND HEROINES,
Rendering it
The most Elegant, Chaste and Appropriate Gift for the Coming Holidays.
Royal Quarto, Turkey Antique, $12 50 Full Gilt, Turkey, $12 50. Tree Calf, $15.

The first edition of this attractive work met with an extraordinary sale, and its reissue was called for by the public demand. The literary character of the book proved the author's eminent fitness for the labor, since it immediately assumed a prominent place in the elegant literature of this country; while its unique illustrations placed it first among the richest works ever issued from the American press. To this new edition is added a new PORTRAIT OF MISS PATTERSON OF BALTIMORE, (The Discarded Wife of Jerome Bonaparte.)

The various periods treated of are illustrated by their remarkable women, viz:
CHARLOTTE CORDAY, MADAME ROLAND, MADAME TALLIEN, MADAME RECAMIER, PAULINE BONAPARTE, CAROLINE BONAPARTE, JOSEPHINE, MARIA LOUISE, HORTENSE DE BEAUHARNAIS, GRACE INGERSOLL, MADAME JEROME BONAPARTE (MISS PATTERSON,) MADAME REGNAULT DE ST. JEAN D'ANGELY, MADAME JUNOT, DUCHESS D'ABRANTES, MADAME DE STAEL, MLLE. LENORMAND, MLLE. GEORGES.

The Portraits are engraved on steel (after designs by M. Jules Champagne, from the original portraits in the galleries of the Luxembourg and Versailles,) by Halpin, Rogers, Holyer, and Hall. The work is printed on a new font of pica type, cast purposely for it, up n extra-sized and calendered paper, made to order, and bound in various styles, with original designs by Sumerville.

FOR A PRESENTATION BOOK,
This may be pronounced the "Gem of the Season," and the Publishers offer it to the Trade in the full assurance of its giving entire pleasure and satisfaction to every purchaser.

Copies sent by Express to any part of the United States or the Canadas, free of expense to the purchaser on receipt of the price. Address
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,
No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

SUPERB HOLIDAY BOOKS AT AUCTION.
CARD.

The subscribers having manufactured a large stock of books for Christmas, more elegant than ever before, and also imported a very extensive assortment of books in all departments of literature, in costly bindings, are determined to offer a general assortment at public auction, to be sold without reserve. They make this announcement over their own name, that the public may be assured the editions are not only of the best, but that they are NEW, CLEAN, and ELEGANT STOCK, and that they may purchase with confidence, and know that any imperfect book (if any) may be returned directly to them. The public may also feel entire confidence in their statement, that the books contained in the catalogue *are to be sold at auction without reserve*, as such will certainly be the case
D. APPLETON & CO.

THE SALE WILL TAKE PLACE
ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
Dec. 22 and 23,
At 11 o'clock A. M., each day.
At the Trade-Sale rooms of
GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO.,
Auctioneers, Nos 377 and 379 Broadway.
Catalogues ready, and books on exhibition.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN ATMOSPHERIC pressure plates for artificial teeth. By a slight inspection, any one can discern its importance. The plate covering the roof of the mouth, which so much interferes with comfort and taste is dispensed with and the strength and power of adhesion increased. Call and examine.
M. LEVETT, Dentist,
No. 12 Waverley place, near Broadway.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—THE MESSIAH.—The members are earnestly requested to be punctual in their attendance, THIS EVENING, as it will be the last regular rehearsal of "The Messiah," for the performance on Christmas night, at the Academy of Music.

NEWSPAPERS.—BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES FOR SALE.—Numbers containing the speech of Hon. S. A. Douglas and President's Message. Also, bound file of 1856. Apply at subscription desk.

FIFTEEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES.—The most simple, accurate and reliable of all these machines are the GIBBS PATENT FIFTEEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES. There is nothing more useful and acceptable for a holiday gift. Call and examine, at No. 480 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE OF HANDKERCHIEFS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
2,000 Gents' White Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, at $2 25 per dozen.
1,500 Gents' White and Colored Border Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, at $3 per dozen.
200 Dozen Ladies' Hemstitched and Grass Linen Handkerchiefs, at $2 63 and $3.
500 Fine Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs, $2 each, worth $3 50.
500 Embroidered Handkerchiefs, from 37½c to 62c each.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

SILKS AND SILK ROBES
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Still further reduction.
$40 Silk Robes reduced to $22.
$35 Silk Robes reduced to $18.
$30 Silk Robes reduced to $15.
$75 Elegant side band Velvet Robes reduced to $50.
$60 Elegant side-band Velvet Robes reduced to $35.
Also, rich Lyons Satins at $1 50 per yard, reduced from $3.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
Super. Black Ribbed Beaver Sleeve Cloaks at $12.
Super. Black Ribbed Beaver Circulars $10.
Rich Velvet Cloaks Immensely Reduced.
Chenille Shawls at $5, and $7, half price.
Also, an assortment of Opera Cloaks, very cheap.

EMBROIDERY SALE,
AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.
2,000 Double Cambric Collars, 25c. each.
1,500 Embroidered Jaconet do., at 25c. and 37c. each.
1,000 Fine French Tambour do., at 50c. each, worth $1.
Also,
The balance of our Lace Sets and Collars at a reduction of 60 per cent. during the holiday season.

CHEAP DRESSES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Of all-wool French Merinos, at 5s. per yard,
A Dress of which will only cost $4, or $4 50,
Making a very desirable and cheap Dress,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

A VERY RICH AND DESIRABLE
CHRISTMAS PRESENT
Is one of those Plaid Valencia Dresses,
Price $5,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

BLANKETS, BLANKETS, BLANKETS.
Super quality 10-4 Whitney Blankets,
Only $3 50 Per Pair,
New lot just opened,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

DUCAL POPLIN DRESSES ONLY $3,
CHEAP HOLIDAY PRESENT,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

BALL AND RECEPTION DRESSES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will display, on Monday morning, Dec. 21, their
ENTIRE STOCK
of the above goods, which were
SELECTED WITH GREAT CARE
For the City Retail Trade,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

PRESENTS FOR DOMESTICS.
CHEAP PRINTS, CHEAP EMBROIDERIES,
CHEAP DE LAINES, CHEAP CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
CHEAP PLAIDS, CHEAP RIBBONS,
CHEAP PARAMATTAS, CHEAP SHAWLS,
CHEAP MERINOS, CHEAP CLOAKS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS
GREATLY REDUCED!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now offering their
LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK
of
CLOAKS
at prices that will not fail to give satisfaction to buyers
Canal, corner of Mercer.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED.
Our immense stock
NOW SELLING
MUCH UNDER COST OF IMPORTATION.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

RIBBONS.
Our entire stock now selling
MUCH UNDER COST.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

BEAVER CLOAKS AND BEAVER CLOTHS.
Wishing to close out our stock before Christmas, we now offer at retail, fine Beaver cloaks with rich crochet fringes, at reduced prices. All qualities of plain and ribbed Beaver cloths, below the cost of importation. Cloaks made to order. E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers st., (up stairs,) 3 doors from Broadway.

DRY GOODS.
ADDITIONAL AND FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES,
To effect the absolute and immediate sale of the large stock of goods at
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 GRAND-ST.
The assignees have subjected the whole to a further immense reduction from former prices, and would invite special attention to the
Plain and Fancy Dress Silks,
Irish Poplins, Ducals and Albonis,
French and English Merinos,
Saxony Plaids,
Cloaks, Shawls,
Linen Damask Table-cloths, Napkins and Doilies,
Blankets, Quilts and Counterpanes,
Lace and Muslin Curtains and Draperies,
Embroideries, Hosiery and Gloves.
Immediate attention is solicited to this sale. It is the greatest chance ever offered to purchasers of Holiday Presents and Goods to replenish the Housekeeper's storeroom.
On and after the 1st of January the Assignees will be prep

COLONEL FORNEY AND THE PRESIDENT.—It is of course not true, as everywhere telegraphed on Friday and Saturday, that the editor of the *Press* was denied admittance at the Presidential mansion during his late visit to Washington. He was met early promptly but most kindly received by the President, who knows too well the proprieties of life to regard an honest difference of opinion as a pretext for personal alienation. The man who were always Mr. BUCHANAN'S enemies before he became President, and who now strive to compensate for their bitter assaults upon his candidacy at Cincinnati, by assailing the *Press* because of its resolute and disinterested support of the will of the Majority," may feed their own malice on lies by falsehoods like this, but do not make a favorable impression upon Mr. BUCHANAN.—*Phila. Press.*

Matthew Griswold, of Old Lyme, Conn., saw a man named William Austin, in the Sound, on the bottom of a boat, in a perilous condition, a few days since, and rescued him from drowning; took him to his house, warmed and fed him—took him to the cars, and gave him three dollars to reach Norwalk, where he said he lived. The next Saturday night Austin entered the house of his benefactor and stole about $1,300 worth of property, but was caught at the Essex-ferry, with the property upon him, and has been bound over for trial.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21.
Comic pantomime,
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.
Gabriel as Pipo; Marzetti as Jocko.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Marietta Zanfretta in Male and Female Costume.
THE GREEN MONSTER,
Antoine as the White Knight.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents; Upper Boxes, 25 cents; children, 25 cents.
An entirely new Comic Holiday Pantomime is in rehearsal, and will be produced on Christmas Night.
Regular Juvenile Afternoon Performance next SATURDAY.

**LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.**
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
NOVELTY UPON NOVELTY.
NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, NEW PROPERTIES, TABLEAUX, SCENES, &c.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, 1857.
The grand romantic drama, in three acts and five tableaux, abounding in mysterious and thrilling effects, entitled THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.
M. Fabien dei Franchi, } Twin brothers.....Mr. Jordan
M. Louis dei Franchi, }
M. de Chatean Renaud.....Mr. Wheatleigh
Emilie de Lespere.....Miss C. Thompson
Other characters by Messrs. Stoddart, Duncan, Peters, W. Burke, Misses Wells, Stoddart, Lang, &c.
Scenery painted expressly for the piece by Mr. Hawthorne.
In the second act a masked ball and carnival, during which Misses Bishop, Lang, Archer, Pennoyer, Walby and Everett will execute a Grand Folly Dance.
To conclude with (for the first time in this country) J. Madison Morton's last farce.
TAKE CARE OF DOWB.
Mr. Wallop, a schoolmaster.....Mr. Jefferson
Mrs. Wallop (first appearance this season).....Miss Manners
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Grand Pantomime of HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD will be produced on Christmas Eve, Thursday, Dec. 24, embracing new scenery, music, costumes, properties, dances, stage mechanism, and the varied and grotesque humors of Harlequin, Columbine, Sprite, Pantaloon and Clown.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½ precisely.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**
The Management begs to announce that on this evening and every evening until Christmas will be performed the great local drama of
THE POOR OF NEW-YORK,
received nightly with the greatest enthusiasm ever elicited in this City.
Written by the * * * * Club to illustrate the crisis of 1837 and that of 1857, from which we have just so happily emerged. it pictures many of those scenes with which New-Yorkers are familiar. New and illustrative music has been composed by Robert Stoepel, and new scenery by Messrs. Isherwood and Wallace.
Characters by
Mr BLAKE. Mr. LESTER
Mr. SOTHERN, Mr. T. B. JOHNSTON,
Mr. SLOAN, Mr. NORTON,
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, Mr. LEVERE,
Mrs HOEY, Mrs. BLAKE,
Mrs. COOKE, Mrs. J. H. ALLEN,
&c., &c., &c.
The two great Scenes,
Union-square and the Academy of Music by Night,
and
The Fire in Cross-street, Five Points,
Nightly elicit the warmest and most enthusiastic applause.
Other novelties in active preparation.

**BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.**
MONDAY—Two new laughable pieces.
Mr. Charles Mathews will play his original part in his own comedy of
THE DOWAGER,
aided by Mrs. L. W. Davenport, Mrs A. Parker, Mr. Briggs and Mr. Barrett. He will also appear in the farce of
YOU'RE ANOTHER,
with Messrs. BURTON and BROUGHAM.
This very successful and humorous production nightly increases in favor
A new farce, called
AN ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT.
Titus.....Mr. Rogers | Rockingham...Mr. W. Briggs
TUESDAY—Mr. Charles Mathews' Benefit—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, with all the high class comic talent now playing at this theatre.
WEDNESDAY—A new comedy, by Tom Taylor, in which Mr. Charles Mathews will play his original character, and Messrs Burton and Brougham will also appear.
New pieces are in readiness for the Holidays.

**BROADWAY THEATRE.**
E. A. MARSHALL.....Sole Lessee.
(Also of the new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)
Equestrian Director.....J. M. NIXON.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
GRAND EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.
SECOND WEEK.
Entire Change of Performance for the
HOLIDAYS,
ALL THE GREAT EQUESTRIANS,
THREE CLOWNS IN THE ARENA.

**BUCKLEY'S OPERA-HOUSE,**
NO. 585 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE NIBLO'S.
Will open for the
WINTER SEASON
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, 1857.
Return of the old favorites,
BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
from Philadelphia, where they were nightly received by most
BRILLIANT AND CROWDED AUDIENCES,
comprising the beauty, the literati and fashion of the Quaker City.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, the great burlesque Opera of
IL TROVATORE,
with new scenery, costumes and appointments, with a
FULL AND EFFECTIVE CHORUS.
R. BISHOP BUCKLEY, as the "Black Amodio."
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
Popular old style
ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT.
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
ON CHRISTMAS DAY,
Commencing at 3 o'clock.
Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents.
Doors open at 6½; curtain rises at 7½ precisely.

**EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.**
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by Him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.
N. B.—Grand afternoon performance on Christmas Day, at 3 o'clock.

**BOWERY THEATRE.**
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette..25 cents. | Pit.....12 cents.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21,
The performance to commence with
SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S
Great Triple Troupe of American, French and German Equestrians, Tumblers, &c.
The Elephants, ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
After which, the Pantomime of DECHALUMEAU.

**PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.**
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21,
The entertainment will commence with the Drama of
EL HYDER.
To be followed by the Comic Pantomime of
BOREAS; Or, THE SPIRIT OF AIR.
To conclude with the Comedietta of
THE YANKEE HEIRESS.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

**BELMONT COLLECTION.**
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR.
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st.,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

**BARNUM'S MUSEUM.**—On MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 3, the IRISH LION, and CAVALIERS AND ROUNDHEADS. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, will be repeated, in compliance with the earnest request of numerous persons, the beautiful Drama, arranged by Mr. H. Watkins, from the Opera of "Linda di Chamounix," entitled THE ROSE OF PENRITH; Or, A MOTHER'S PRAYER. Cast as before, with the best talent of the company. The beautiful AQUARIA, Grand Panopticon Studio; Happy Family, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

**MRS. KEMBLE'S READINGS.**
Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of "JULIUS CÆSAR" on MONDAY, December 21, in the Lecture Room of the University Medical College, (in 14th-st., next to the Academy of Music,) at 1½ o'clock P. M. The Evening Readings of the week, beginning at 8 o'clock, will be as follows: TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, KING LEAR; THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR; SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, MEASURE FOR MEASURE. The course will close on MONDAY, Dec. 28. Tickets, $1 each, may be had at Messrs. APPLETON'S, FRANCIS', CROWEN'S and CHRISTERN'S bookstores; WILLIAM HALL & SON'S music store; also from C. W. POLMAN, Janitor of the College.

**THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY THE PUPILS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,** At the 4th AVE UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway, will remain open until further notice, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 10 evening. The Gallery is well lighted and warmed. B. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

**GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM**—NO. 414 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. This Grand Museum is now fully open. Museum open day and evening. Admission only 25 cents.

## AMUSEMENTS

THE ANNUAL BALL AND PROMENADE CONCERT of the NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL, will take place at the Academy of Music, on the evening of TUESDAY, Dec. 22.

LADY MANAGERS.

Mrs. C. E. Anderson,
Mrs. James Brooks,
Mrs. C. J. Cassidy,
Mrs. Edward Cooper.
Mrs. G. Dubois,
Madame De Diós,
Mrs. Thomas A. Emmet,
Mrs. J. Hudson,
Mrs. Charles E. Kahn,
Mrs. Philip Livingston,
Mrs. A. Le Barbier,
Mrs. Charles A. Mixton,
Mrs. D. Colden Murray,
Mrs. Clarence Pell,
Mrs. S. H. Remsen,
Mrs. R. H. Sherwood,
Mrs. H. Chadwick,
Mrs. Ferdinand Suydam,
Mrs. Tighe,
Mrs. Smith Van Buren,
Mrs. W. W. Webb,
Mrs. S. S. Sands,
Mrs. S. J. Bacon,
Mrs. A. Belmont,
Mrs. A. J. Constant,
Mrs. C. P. Daly,
Mrs. C. A. Dana,
Mrs D. Dudley Field,
Mrs. Wm. Henry Jones,
Mrs. Jacob Little,
Mrs. F. Louis Livingston,
Mrs. George N. Miller,
Mrs. A. B. Mott,
Mrs. Walden Pell,
Mrs. Wright R. Post,
Mrs. Henry Renwick,
Mrs. John Sherwood,
Mrs. George T. Strong,
Madame De Trobriand,
Mrs. F. S. Tallmadge,
Mrs Viele,
Mrs Dr. Watts,
Mrs. Isaac M. Wright.

GENTLEMEN MANAGERS.

Lloyd Aspinwall,
F. E. Anderson,
Hon. August Belmont,
Hon. James Brooks,
Charles F. Briggs,
Robert Benson, Jr.,
Capt. Bensel,
Joseph Brigham,
Jules E. Bruglere,
J. Busse,
James Bleecker,
Alex Bliss,
Hon. James E. Cooley,
Charles A. Clinton,
Edward Cooper,
Wm. S. Constant,
C. B. Collins,
Major Crawford,
Henry Chadwick,
Col Duryee,
C. Dubois,
Hon. Judge Daly,
Charles A. Dana,
Regis De Trobriand,
Henry Delafield,
E. Delafield, Jr.,
Thomas E. Davis,
Dr. George T. Elliott,
Thomas Addis Emmet,
Daniel Elliot,
Dudley Field,
E. M. Newbould,
J. De P. Ogden,
Commodore Perry,
Walden Pell,
Alfred W. Pell,
W. C. Pell,
Capt. Price,
Capt. Riblet,
Edward A. Renwick,
James F. Ruggles,
Henry S. Fearing,
James W. Gerard, Jr.,
Capt. Granger, U. S. A.,
Charles Hoffman,
Wm. J. Hoppin,
Meredith Howland,
J. B. Ireland,
Wm. Henry Jones,
Robert James,
Peyton Jaudon,
Hon. C. P. Kirkland,
Arthur Leary,
Louis Lang,
Lt.-Col. Lefferts,
Capt. Lamitz,
Major Macomb, U. S. A.,
Capt. Monro,
R. H. Messenger,
Gen. G. P. Morris,
Col. James B. Murray,
Albyn Marie,
Peter Marie,
Dr. A. B. Mott,
Capt. Nevers,
John Robertson,
E. Delafield Smith,
Capt. Shaler,
Capt. Shumway,
Hon. Judge Slosson,
Leopold Schmidt,
Edward Slosson,
Capt. Speight,
Alexander Taylor,
Eugene Thorn,
Egbert L. Viele,
Hon. John Van Buren,
J. H. Wainwright,
C. F. Winthrop,
J. C. Walsh,
William Young,
J. C. Zimmerman,
E. Poirier.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Music will commence at 8 o'clock, and dancing at 9 o'clock. No Box will be let, nor any seat reserved. Ladies with bonnets, and gentlemen with hats, canes, or overcoats, will not be permitted on the floor. The only entrance will be on Irving-place. Carriages, bringing their company, will drive up Irving place, and on taking up their company will depart in reverse order.

Tickets $2 each, admitting one person, can be had at the music stores of William Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway, and Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; also, at the book store of T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway, and Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st.

THE CHARITY BALL AND PROMENADE CONCERT at the Academy of Music on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec 22, 1857—Tickets can be had at $2 each of any of the Managers, or at WM HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway; SCHARFENBERG & LUIS', No. 769 Broadway; and NUNNS & CLARK'S, No. 785 Broadway.

**POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,**
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

LADIES' FAIR.—THE LADIES OF THE BENevolent Society of the Memorial Church will hold a Fair for the Benefit of the Church and the Poor, in the Sunday-School Room, corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place, during the days and evenings of Dec. 21, 22, 23 and 24, the Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday preceding Christmas.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

**STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE** The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

KARL ENGELMAN, A GOOD PIANIST for private parties. No. 23 Amity-place, Brooklyn. Orders received at Mr. WM. W. ROSE'S book store, No. 142 Atlantic-st. Any kind and number of testimonials furnished.

## BOARDING.

UNION-PLACE HOTEL, ON UNION-SQUARE, CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—The subscriber having released the above hotel, would respectfully return thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has formerly received. The house has recently been newly-furnished and is complete in all its appointments. A few families can be accommodated with suites of apartments on terms to suit the times. Transient boarders $2 per day. J. C. WHEELER.

COZZENS' HOTEL—CORNER OF BROADWAY and Canal st., will be conducted by me, hereafter, under my personal supervision and proprietorship. A table d'hote, at 5 o'clock, will be established in a few days, similar to that of the American Hotel when kept by me. Board per day, $2. The restaurant will be continued as heretofore at the usual hours. WM. B. COZZENS.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OF first respectability may obtain rooms, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sunday, in a small private family occupying a house on Brooklyn Heights, near Wall-st. Ferry, by addressing Box No. 4,663 New-York Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND SMALL ROOM adjoining, second floor, front room, may be had, together or separately, with board, at No. 147 9th-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, may obtain a pleasant room, with board, at No. 142 McDougal st., corner of Amity. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A PRIVATE FAMily, having a well-furnished front room, with gas and bath, would take a single gentleman; location a few minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. Address CAMERON, *Times* Office, or Brooklyn Post-Office, with real name, and place of business.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO 17 CONCORD-st., a convenient and pleasant location; rooms for a gentleman and wife, or single persons; house first-class; dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—Apply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

THREE LARGE FIRST-CLASS
PROPELLERS FOR SALE.
By virtue of a resolution passed by the Board of Directors, the New-York and Albany Propeller Line offer for sale the entire property of said Company, consisting of the large propeller *E. Corning*, 800 tons burden, built in 1857; also the large propeller *Western World*, 700 tons burden, built in 1856, and the propeller *Hoboken*, 500 tons burden; one large double-deck barge, planks, planking, trucks, &c., suitable for an extensive freighting business of live stock, &c., &c. Together with the leases of the piers and wharves in Albany and New-York if desired.
This Line has done a large and profitable business during the season of 1857, and is now offered for sale to close the concern. It affords a rare opportunity for a profitable investment.
Terms made known at the office of the Company, No. 130 Quay-st., Albany.
G. A. WOOLVERTON, President.

AT SEA, Thursday, Dec. 17, 1857.
A MEETING OF THE PASSENGERS WAS called, on board ship, this day to pass resolutions in favor of the officers and crew of the steamer *North Star*. The meeting was called to order by Rev Dr. Townsend, and proceeded to business by appointing Rev. Dr. A. VERREN as President.
The following Committee was moved and seconded to draw up resolutions, viz.: Rev. Dr. Hallam, Drs. Mancreed and Parsloe, Messrs. Cottle and Bremer. The Committee reported the following resolutions, which, after being read, were unanimously adopted viz.:
*Resolved*, That we the passengers on board the steamer *North Star*, feel ourselves most specially called upon to return our thanks to the Captain, officers and crew, for their untiring zeal and energy, under the recent trying circumstances of the voyage, and to express the high sense we entertain of the skill and ability with which they have discharged their respective duties.
*Resolved*, That having understood that Captain Lefebre is about to retire from his present profession, and thereby resign the arduous duties of a nautical life, we tender him our best wishes for his happiness and success in whatever position he may hereafter be placed.
*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Captain Lefebre, and also published in the New-York *Herald*, *Times* and *Journal of Commerce*.
A. VERREN, President.
D. C. PETERS, M. D, Secretary.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of Charles Sagory *vs.* Wissmann and others, and Wissmann *vs.* The Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1857, a tract of land in the said County containing 300 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale and regarded as one of the best in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add greatly to the value. The terms of sale will be cash as to so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal instalments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.
JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

## FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

**SILVER-PLATED WARE!**
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF GOODS
IN THIS LINE
EVER OFFERED IN THIS COUNTRY,
OF
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR
OUR RETAIL TRADE,
WITHOUT REFERENCE TO PANIC TIMES
OR PANIC PRICES;
Presenting a rare opportunity of selecting,
Are now offered at greatly reduced prices.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
J. & C. BERRIAN,
No. 601 Broadway.

**HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT.**
UNSET DIAMONDS and other Precious Stones, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, WATCHES, CLOCKS, BRONZES, FANS, WRITING DESKS, DRESSING CASES, and every variety of Fancy Goods.
TIFFANY & CO., NO. 550 BROADWAY, respectfully solicit the attention of purchasers of holiday presents to their unequaled assortment of goods suitable for gifts.
Every branch of their large stock has been replenished from their own manufactories, and by late importations, selected with great care by their Paris house.
Their entire stock, in view of the present disastrous times, has been marked to meet the ideas of the most "unparalleled bargain" seeker.

**PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS,**
AND
SECURE AN EARLY SELECTION
FROM THE
Large and Fashionable Stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE AND FANCY GOODS.
now selling
CHEAP FOR CASH.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

**HOLIDAY PRESENTS.**
FURS! FURS!
THE
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY,
Nos. 75 and 77 Maiden-lane,
offer at retail by
MARR J. KING,
the immense stock of
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
FANCY FURS,
valued at over
$400,000,
at a discount of
FORTY PER CENT.
from wholesale prices.
Please remember that this is the only Hudson's Bay Company's warehouse in the City.
Nos. 75 and 77 Maiden-lane.

**CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.**
THE GIRL'S DELIGHT.
PAPER DOLLS AND PAPER FURNITURE.
Seven Numbers of Paper Dolls, viz:
No. 1. FLORENCE. | No. 4. NELLIE.
No. 2. HATTIE. | No. 5. CLARA.
No. 3. FRANK. | No. 6. CINDERELLA.
No. 7. THE LITTLE PET,
With Beautiful Dresses for each.
Two numbers PAPER FURNITURE—one for the PARLOR and one for the BEDROOM.
THE BOY'S DELIGHT;
A Series of Eight Cards of Pictures of Animals—Horse, Cow, Dog, &c.
AN ELEGANT PLAY-HOUSE
For Paper Dolls and Paper Furniture, printed on cardboard, and richly colored.
We send by mail, postage prepaid, either number of the Dolls, Furniture, or Animals, for 18 cents, the House for 40 cents.
CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH,
No. 8 Park-row and No. 3 Ann-st., New-York.

**TO MEET THE CRISIS.**
RICH HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
HENRY LEWS,
No. 49 MAIDEN-LANE,
Offers at RETAIL
His immense stock of
USEFUL,
ARTISTIC and ORNAMENTAL
FANCY GOODS,
imported for the coming holidays, and to be sold at an enormous reduction from regular prices, FOR CASH.

**FURS,**
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
AT THE
HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY'S WAREHOUSES.
The whole immense stock of
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FANCY FURS,
SLEIGH AND LAP ROBES, CAPS, COATS, COLLARS, MUFFLERS, FOOT-MUFFS, &c., &c.,
must be closed out before the
FIRST OF JANUARY,
without regard to cost.
Parties desiring to purchase are invited to call and examine the goods, which they will find, on comparison, fully equal in quality to those of any other manufacturer, and at very much LOWER PRICES than can be found in the City.
Please remember the sign of the
HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
Nos. 75 and 77 Maiden-lane,
MARK J. KING.

**HOLIDAYS—"COMING EVENTS."**
"I laid me down and slept on the floor,
And had a most wonderful dream;
For coming events cast their shadows before,
Or rather—a column of steam."
Among the "coming events" near at hand are CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR; and the "column of steam" seen by the dreamer must have risen from the URNS and TEA-POTS of many a happy family, gathered round the social board.
I offer my fine assortment of Plated and Britannia Goods for the holidays at retail, not "at a ruinous sacrifice," but at as low prices as the same quality of ware can be bought at wholesale: Plated Coffee Urns, Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, Casters, Pitchers, Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, Children's Cups, &c. Also, Britannia Ware of superior quality for sale at the well-known stand Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip by LUCIUS HART.

**PETER COOPER'S**
REFINED SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS,
A prime article, and very extensively used for
BLANC-MANGE, TABLE JELLIES, &c.
THE SHRED, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR USING,
IS PUT UP IN SMALL PACKAGES,
And is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists in the City and country.
PETER COOPER,
No. 17 Burling-slip, New York.

**HOLIDAYS.**
The old-established Chambers-st. Candy Manufactory, RIDLEY & CO. offer for sale a large assortment of Candy, Sugar Plums, &c., a pure article, superior in quality to any manufactured in this City. Cornets, Cornucopias, &c., of every variety, suitable for the Holidays.
RIDLEY & CO., corner of Hudson and Chambers sts., Two blocks west of Broadway,
Opposite the Hudson River Railroad Depôt.

**TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.**
FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
PORTE-MONNAIES, BAGS, RETICULES, PERFUMERY, &c., in every variety, at WHOLESALE ONLY, by
D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 26 Vesey-st.

DIAMONDS, DIAMONDS, DIAMONDS.—The Subscribers being manufacturers of diamond jewelry only, having a large stock on hand, will sell their entire stock until Jan. 1, 1858, at cost, thus giving every one an opportunity to make valuable presents for a little money:
Diamond pins from $5 to $500,
Diamond rings from $5 to $300,
Diamond bracelets, earrings, studs, &c., from $50 to $1,000.
J. HERMANN & CO., No. 415 Broome-st.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing apparatus and chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting experiments. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, No. 116 John-st.

SLEIGH BELLS! SLEIGH BELLS!!—G. JASSATH, manufacturer of Sleigh Bells, Gig Saddles, Pads, Military Belts, Pistol Holsters, Gun Cases, Shot-bags, &c., has removed to No. 46 Beekman-st., New-York.

## STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.
ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.
WRITING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.
Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.
Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

1858.—BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING—At No. 45 Maiden-lane. We offer the largest assortment, at very low prices, to suit the times. Books made to pattern. Job printing, engraving, and lithographic work. Diaries and daily journals for 1858, all styles. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 157 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.
For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

MADAME SAUVAGEAU'S DANCING Academy, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st, Mozart Hall entrance. Her new system of teaching combines private instruction by experienced male and female teachers, with general practice, every afternoon and evening. "Les Lanciers" taught, without extra charge, at the evening practice.

THE BEST REVOLVING-PISTOL YET invented for sale at Nos. 203 and 302 Broadway, by CHARLES FOLSOM.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW BOOK FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
JUST PUBLISHED BY
D. APPLETON & CO., NEW-YORK.
PORTRAITS OF MY MARRIED FRIENDS;
OR, A PEEP INTO HYMEN'S KINGDOM.
BY ANNIE ABN.
1 vol., 12mo, with 7 illustrations, $1 25. Cloth, gilt edges, $1 75.
A work pronounced by those who have had an opportunity of inspecting the manuscripts one of the most charming collections of portraitures of character, language, illustrated from drawings by celebrated artists, and brought out in the best style, it forms one of the most beautiful and appropriate Christmas or Holiday Gift Books.
For sale by all Booksellers.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
At ROGERS' BAZAAR
OF
FANCY GOODS AND TOYS,
No. 499 Broadway.

In importing these goods, no effort has been spared to obtain the most extensive and varied assortment of FANCY ARTICLES and TOYS for the Holidays, selected from every part of the world, all of which will be sold at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, as Mr. Rogers will challenge all competition in the low prices, variety and extent of his assortment.

RICH FANCY ARTICLES.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases.
Ladies' Work Boxes of every style.
Pearl and Shell Card Cases and Tablets.
Fans of Pearl, Ivory, Sandal Wood, &c.
Jet Bracelets and other Ornaments.
Glass and Pearl Odor B'tls.
Rich Porcelain, China and Glass Vases
Parian and China Figures and Ornaments.
Tourist's Traveling Bags and Companions.
Superior Cutlery, Knives, Scissors, &c.
Canes, Cigar Stands and Cases.

GAMES FOR THE AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION OF ALL AGES.
Chess and Dominoes.
Battledores and Graces.
Bagatelle and Tivoli B'ds.
Playing Cards of every variety.
Spelling and Reading Games.
Cribbage and Solitaire Boards.
Building Blocks and Houses.
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Puzzles of every descrip'n.

PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES.
Shell Back and Dressing Combs.
Hair, Comb and Nail Brushes.
Extra Perfumed and Fancy Soaps.
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Ladies' Powder and Powder Boxes.
Perfumery and Extracts of all varieties.

TOYS, DOLLS, TOYS
Baby Houses.
Boxes of Furniture.
Wax and Model Dolls.
Toy Tea and Dinner Sets of Britannia, China, Glass and Wood.
Magic Lanterns.
Mechanical Toys of every variety.
Drums, Swords and Trumpets,
Guns, Pistols and Cannons.
Toy Wagons, Carts and Horses,
Stables, Stores,
Noah's Arks.
Stoves, Kitchen Utensils and Kitchens.
Steamboats, Locomotives and Cars.
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Imported and Sold at
H. S. ROGERS' EXTENSIVE BAZAAR OF FANCY GOODS AND TOYS,
No. 499 Broadway, New-York,
Four doors below Spring-st.

**NEW AND BEAUTIFUL JUVENILES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.**
Just Published:
THE LITTLE COMMODORE.
BY MAY RAMBLER.
Beautifully illustrated. Price 75 cents.
And we shall be greatly mistaken if this is not the best new Juvenile of the season. Our Literary Critic, who is second to none as a judge in such matters, gave the following report after reading the manuscript:
"One of the very best juveniles I have ever read. It is unexceptionable in its moral. The story is lively and very pleasing, taking the reader in a voyage to Gibraltar, Genoa, Rome, Naples, Athens, Smyrna, Constantinople and Egypt, describing all the wonders of all these places in a capital manner. The book is decidedly able, popular, pleasing and useful."

A TREASURY OF PLEASURE BOOKS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.
In one volume, 8vo, full of illustrations, printed in colors and bound in antique muslin, gilt edges. Price, $1 50.
TABLE OF CONTENTS.
House that Jack Built; Tom the Piper's Son; Simple Simon; The Bear and the Children; Courtship and Wedding of Cock Robin and Jenny Wren; Hans in Luck; Little Bo Peep; Henry Penny; The Fox and the Geese; Mesia's Alphabet; Old Mother Hubbard and her Dog; The Ugly Little Duck; The Old Woman and her Pig; The Charmed Fawn.
Persons wishing an elegant and expensive edition of these Household Stories, bound in one volume, will purchase this edition.

A New Volume of the Aimwell Stories.
MARCUS; Or, THE BOY TAMER,
With numerous illustrations. Price 63 cents. Uniform with "Oscar," "Clinton," "Ella," and "The Whistler," by WALTER AIMWELL.

INDESTRUCTIBLE PLEASURE BOOKS.
Printed on Linen, beautifully colored, viz.:
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The Cat and the Mouse. | The House that Jack Built,
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Each 25 cents.
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No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York.

**THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY**
FOR JANUARY.
CONTENTS.
Notes on Domestic Architecture.
Maya, the Princess.
Catawba Wine
The Winds and the Weather.
Latin by Marriage.
Spartacus.
Who Paid for the Prima Donna?
Two Rivers.
The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.
Agassiz's Natural History.
Tacking Ship Off-shore.
Masoul (Life in Calcutta.)
Books.
The Diamond Lens.
The Sculptor's Funeral.
The President's Message.
The Wedding Veil.
Literary Notices.
The publishers are happy to state that the success of the *Atlantic* has met their expectations. Its course, as heretofore, will be fearless and outspoken, and its present literary character will be maintained.
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.
The trade in New-York supplied by ROSS & TOUSEY and by DEXTER & BROTHER.

WE PUBLISH ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23,
THE NEW-YORK ALMANAC
AND YEARLY RECORD FOR 1858.
Many new features are introduced, among which may be enumerated: Complete copies of the New Charter of the City of New-York; the Metropolitan Police Bill; a description of the Central Park; very full Chronological Tables of the events of 1857; a Chronology of the history of Nicaragua, since the first descent by General Walker; and other matters too numerous to mention. The valuable Weather Tables, the pages for daily memoranda; the lists of City, State and United States Officers, and much other valuable matter, are continued as in the issue for last year.
The NEW-YORK ALMANAC and YEARLY RECORD has 240 pages, neatly bound in cloth, contains more matter than an ordinary 12mo volume, and is sold at the low price of 25 cents.
At once an Almanac and a Diary, a complete record of the temperature and events of every day of the past year with a world of useful information beside; convenient for the pocket, and drawing so trifling a sum therefrom, who will not have a copy?
Sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents.
Agents wanted to sell this book all over the City, to whom will be given a very liberal discount. Apply to the publishers. MASON BROTHERS,
Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

PARTON'S
LIFE AND TIMES OF AARON BURR,
1 vol. Crown 8vo. 700 pp. Cloth. With Portraits on Steel and Wood cuts. Price $1 75,
IS NOW READY.
*From the New-York Times.*
Burr was greatly in need of an honest and painstaking biographer. No American has ever been more written about, and yet there has never been a satisfactory biography of Aaron Burr. Abundance of excellent material existed for the formation of such a work, but the subject seems to have been a repulsive one to American authors. Mr. Parton, happily, has taken it up in the sp

## AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, Office No. 4 Broad-st.

**REGULAR DAILY SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.**—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday, Dec. 21,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$6,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds.
$6,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 8 per cent. Bonds of 1875 and 1882.
$3,000 Watertown City 8 per cent. Bonds, due 1876.
$1,000 Racine and Mississippi Railroad Farm Mortgage 10 per cent. Bond.
$4,000 Watertown and Madison Railroad 2d mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$500 Brooklyn City 6 per cent. Bond of 1881.
$1,200 New-York City 7 per cent. Assessment Bond of '62.
$1,000 New-York State 6 per cent. Stock of 1873.
$7,800 New-York State 6 per cent. Bonds of 1870.
$4,000 California State 7 per cent. Bonds.
15 shares Bank State of New-York.....$100 each
15 shares Bank State of New-York.....$50 each
10 shares National Bank.....$50 each
12 shares Merchants' Bank.....$100 each
15 shares Hanover Bank.....$100 each
65 shares New-York Fire and Marine Ins Co.....$50 each
10 shares Grocers' Fire Ins Co.....$50 each
46 shares East River Fire Ins. Co.....$15 each
20 shares St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each
20 shares Bravoort Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each
20 shares Clinton Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each
20 shares Fulton Fire Ins. Co.....$5 each
60 shares Gallatin Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each
20 shares Citizens' Fire Ins. Co.....$20 each
50 shares Corn Exchange Fire Ins Co.....$50 each
10 shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co.....$10 each

Next Regular Sale TO-MORROW (Tuesday.) Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other Securities every day at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on Deposits. Loans negotiated and dividends collected. A large variety of Securities constantly on hand at private sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker.

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WESTCOTT & LINDSLEY, Auctioneers.

**EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE,** with the entire contents of the magnificently-furnished residence, No. 152 West 21st st., west of 7th-av., embracing over $14,000 worth of elegant parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture, all made to order by Goldsmith, and in use but four months

WESTCOTT & LINDSLEY, Auctioneers, will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) Dec. 21, at 10½ o'clock precisely, for cash, the above furniture, the peculiar excellence of which can only be appreciated on examination. The sale will be strictly without reserve, and embraces in Parlors:

Magnificent suites, (one of which is covered in orange and maroon brocatel, with carved frames;) one full suite of nine pieces, covered in blue and gold brocade, every piece carved in basso relievo; one do., covered in maroon silk velvet, carved in clusters of fruit. All the suites have solid rosewood frames, and are in perfect order. Magnificent carved rosewood piano-forte, four round corners, made by Wm. Lindeman & Son: four splendid mantel and pier mirrors; two superb carved rosewood etageres, with marble tops and plate doors; elegant decorated China vases, marble figures and groups, rich lace curtains, marble music cabinet, Turkish and reception chairs, medallion carpets, marble vases, rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, corner etageres with mirror backs, collection of valuable oil paintings on canvas and glass, rich ormolu chandeliers, &c.

CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND LIBRARY.

Superb carved rosewood bedsteads, French hair mattresses, dressing bureaus, marble washstands, sofas, tete-a-tetes, superior rosewood secretary and bookcase, splendid beds, blankets and French counterpanes; French chairs, ebony and bronze clocks, with gas ceiling-room furniture of every description, extension table, silver ware, rich China, cut-glass, &c., with a great variety not mentioned. Commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely

WESTCOTT & LINDSLEY, Auctioneers.

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HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

**HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION** on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 21 and 22, at 10½ o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant fancy goods, comprising a general assortment of Bohemian glass, China and silver-plated ware, large Canton China vases, bronze and Parian statuettes and groups, gents' and ladies' dressing cases, papier maché desks, tables, &c.: porte-monnaies, reticules, work boxes, Lubin's Extracts, and Colognes of the finest quality, put up in rich cut bottles, dolls, &c., &c. The whole to be sold without reserve.

MONDAY, at 12 o'clock,

a general assortment of fine jewelry to be sold by order of assignee, comprising gold and silver watches and chains of various descriptions, ladies' mosaic, cameo and lava sets; gents' and ladies' sleeve buttons, studs, rings, keys, bracelets, pencils, scarf and bosom pins, earrings, &c.

TUESDAY, at 12 o'clock,

a superb purple velvet mantel, most elegantly embroidered, imported at a cost of $250, and probably the finest of its kind in the United States.

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DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No 229 Broadway.

**SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.**—DANIEL S. HOUGH will sell, TOMORROW, (Tuesday,) Dec. 22, at 10½ o'clock, all the contents of the five-story sand-stone front residence No. 248 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near Londonderraces. The house is sumptuously furnished throughout, and all in genteel order. In the basement are a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match; besides a great variety of kitchen utensils, China dinner and tea sets, silver ware, casters, spoons, forks, liquor chests, ivory cutlery, cut-glass and Bohemian ware. Sale positive. Deposit required of every purchaser. In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and hall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches bookcases, and library secretaries, rosewood piano, 7-octave; fine engravings. In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, etc.; 18 pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the house.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

**BY HERTS & MOSS**—WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 10½ o'clock at the salesrooms, No. 5½ Pine-st., second importers' sale of genuine imported wines, liquors, Havana cigars, foreign fruits, &c., &c. We beg to call the attention of all persons in want of first class condiments for the Holidays to this sale. The goods are warranted in every respect and superior to anything before offered at auction, comprising in part imported Heidsick, Munn's Cabinet Vergenay and B lleiart Saimon Champagnes; Otard, Seignette and Cognac Brandies; Old London Dock Port, Duff Gordon Sherry, Scotch Ale, London Porter, Choice Cordials. Also, fine Layer Raisins, Turkey Figs, French Prunes, Sardines; also, genuine imported Havana cigars, &c., &c. Catalogues and samples will be ready early on morning of sale, and the lots will be sold in lots to suits private families and warranted as represented.

---

HENRY B. HERTS, Auctioneer.

**HERTS & MOSS WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY,** Dec. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the salerooms No. 5½ Pine-st., closing sale elegant made-up furs, by order of the assignees, comprising very costly real sable capes and talmas, elegant Russia mink cloaks, capes and victorines; Pelerines, tippets, muffs, cuffs, &c.: also, royal ermine, Russia fitch, Siberian squirrel, French sable, river mink, stone marten, and other furs of every kind; also, sleigh and lap robes, collars, muffs, gauntlets, capes, &c., valued at over $20,000, and to be sold without reserve, to close the estate, by order of assignees.

N. B.—As this is the last chance, we advise all our friends who are in want to attend this sale. The goods will be ready, and catalogues the day before sale.

---

EZRA LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

**EZRA LUDLOW, JR., & CO. WILL SELL,** THIS DAY, at the Merchants' Exchange at 12½ o'clock:

$2,000 Memphis City 6 per cent. Bonds, Interest July and January.
$2,000 Wheeling City 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1873.
47 shares National Fire Insurance Company $37 50 each.
10 shares Northwestern Fire Insurance Company.....50 00 each.
13 shares Davenport (Iron) Gas Light and Coke Company.....100 00 each.
10 shares Bank of Commerce.....100 00 each.

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WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

**IRVING & WATKINS WILL SELL AT** auction on MONDAY, Dec. 21, and TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st., a large assortment and variety of fine

FRENCH AND GERMAN
TOYS,

of every description.

Those wishing to purchase

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

for the children, would do well to attend the sale.

The trade are also invited to attend.

---

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

**HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL** at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 11 o'clock, in gallery over the store No. 23 Nassau-st., fine illustrated and gift books, all beautifully bound, embracing Irving's Life of Washington, Christmas and Winter Evenings, Tasso's Recovery of Jerusalem, Washington's Earlier Years, Bayard Taylor's work, History of America, embracing in all about 300 volumes, all of which are very rare works, and elegantly bound.

---

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

**ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE SALES** to be made by IRVING & WATKINS, on MONDAY, Dec. 21, and TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st., of a superb collection of Paris, Chinese and Japanese fancy goods, silver, China, and glass ware, of every description and variety, suitable for Christmas presents. Also, about 500 bottles of perfumery, Lubin's extracts, Farina colognes, fancy articles, &c., &c. Catalogues on the morning of the sale.

---

PHILLIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

**ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE AT AUCTION.**—WILKINS & LIVINGSTON will sell, at auction, on MONDAY, Dec. 21, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 6 Pine-st., near Broadway, an assortment of handsome rosewood and mahogany parlor and bedroom furniture, (removed for convenience of sale,) to be sold to the highest bidder. Ladies are invited to call.

---

J. HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

**TUESDAY, DEC. 22, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK** A. M., at the corner of Clinton and Carroll sts., South Brooklyn, handsome furniture, parlors; rosewood, in crimson and gold brocatel; mahogany, in blue and gold satin; imperial Wilton carpets, with a general assortment of chamber and dining-room furniture, patent mangle, &c., &c.

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WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer

**AUCTION NOTICE.**—CROCKERY, GLASS AND China, by WM. W. SHIRLEY, MONDAY, Dec. 21, 10 o'clock, at the store corner of 33d st. and 8th-av., a large and choice stock of best goods; sale, without any reserve, for cash. Deposit required. Also at 12, a lot of furniture.

---

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

**BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46** Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

## LAND WARRANTS.

**U. S. PASSPORTS**—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Wall-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured

**SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS,** very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 60 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 86 William-st.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

**GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PIANOS!**

SOEBELER & SCHMIDT, Piano-forte Manufacturers, No. 423 Broome-st., near Broadway,

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT.

from ordinary rates for CASH. Parties about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Pianos before buying elsewhere.

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**PIANOS, NEW AND SECOND-HAND, AT GREAT BARGAINS**

The best circular-scale pianos, with full iron frame and modern improvements. Every piano warranted. J. & C. FISCHER, 826 Broadway, opposite Broadway Theatre.

---

**A FOUR ROUND CORNERED HEAVY** PEARL-KEYED, 7¾-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—One of the most superb instruments in the United States; finished all around alike; magnificent open carved work on the case, of pears, plums, and fruit; the legs are of double-carved work, of pears, figs, grapes, &c., and the whole finished throughout in a style of grandeur rarely to be found, and in tone is powerful, rich and sweet, which can can be fully tested, plate and front are richly set with real pearl birds of Paradise, fountains, vases of plenty, &c.; the whole finished in style of Louis XIV; made by one of the most celebrated City makers, and warranted five years. This is a rare chance to purchase an elaborate and extra magnificent piano; rich stool, cover, &c., to match. Cost $800, price $425. Apply at No. 678 6th-av., near 40th-st., for four days, from 6 A. M. till 8 P. M. N. B.—A bargain will be offered to a cash purchaser, and will be boxed in the best manner for shipping, if necessary.

---

**GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.**—THE highest premium awarded by the American Institute in 1857; also medals for 1855 and 1856. The Gold Medal Premium has this year been awarded to the Pianos of SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st., New-York, over those sent from Boston, Albany and Troy, as well as many others from this City. For strength and sweetness combined, the pianos of these gentlemen have never been surpassed. They are full, soft and rich, yet forcible, and easy to the touch. In external appearance, too, they are second to none, being highly finished, and elegant in form. In short, they are thoroughly excellent, and the public has already seconded the decision of the judges.

SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st.

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**19 PIANO-FORTES TO BE SOLD AT 10** per cent. less than the cost of manufacturing, to close the business by the 1st of January. The above instruments will be sold at an immense sacrifice for cash. Among them are 7-octave, with plain and fancy cases; also double rounds, carved, inlaid, and ornamented, with solid pearl keys, finished in the most superb style, and will be sold for less than the price of an ordinary plain piano. Every instrument warranted. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call at the manufactory Nos. 71, 73, and 75 East 22d-st., near Lexington-av., before purchasing. No reasonable offer refused.

---

**PIANOS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.** J. GILBERT & CO.'S Pianos can be bought between this and the first of January, very low for cash, by applying at the warerooms Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner Canal-st. This is the only place in New-York where the above make can be had with our late improvements, the new action and scale. We have an entire new stock. Pianos to let.

---

**STEINWAY & SONS, MANUFACTURERS**—No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, have again been awarded the first premium—a gold medal—for the best grand pianos, at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore; and while they thus endeavor to manufacture a piano-forte that will always be No. 1 wherever it goes, they will sell them at reduced prices to suit the times. A written warrantee given for three years.

---

**GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.**—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

---

**CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES**—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 508 Broadway. H. WARREN.

---

**PIANO OFFERED FOR SALE**—ELEGANT 7 octave, rosewood, grand diagonal, made by one of the best makers, and warranted in perfect order, selected by a celebrated Professor; cost $500, been used a few months; will be sold for $200, at No. 141 9th-st.

---

**RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO** Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

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**PIANO WANTED**—IF TO BE HAD LOW. Address H. M. T., box No. 992 Post-Office, with particulars—maker's name, lowest cash price, &c.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, }
No. 69 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1857. }

**PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY** the undersigned, Commissioners of Pilots, for repairs to Piers and Bulkheads, as hereinafter specified. The work to be done pursuant to the provisions of Section 11 of the Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to Establish Regulations for the Port of New-York," passed April 16th, 1857, under the supervision of the undersigned, or any one he may appoint, and for the account and at the expense and risk of the owners of said Piers and Bulkheads, to whom the contractors will look for payment.

All proposals to be signed by the contractors, with two sureties satisfactory to the Commissioners, and addressed to the Commissioners of Pilots, and submitted on or before the 16th day of December, 1857.

The following is a list of the Piers and Bulkheads referred to above:

East River—Nos. 26, 29, 40, 41, 43, 44, 46 and 51.
North River—Nos. 35, 45, 46, 49, 50 and 51.

The Commissioners reserve the right, after the proposals for repairs are made, to repair or not, either the whole of the Piers advertised or a part of them, as they may deem best for the public interest.

RUSSELL STURGIS,
President of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots.

Proposals for the above work will be received until the 26th of December, 1857.

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**ASSIGNEE NOTICE.**—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the firm of BEEBEE & CO., of the City of New-York, Bankers, have made a general assignment to the subscriber for the benefit of their creditors. All persons or corporations having claims against said firm are requested to present them to the undersigned at his office, No. 47 Wall-st., and all persons or corporations having property in their hands belonging to said firm, or indebted to them, are requested to account and settle forthwith.

JAMES B. COLGATE, Assignee.
ANDREWS & COLBY, Att'ys for Assignee,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1857. No. 237 Broadway.

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OFFICE OF THE "GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE," }
ROTUNDA, PARK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, '857. }

**SMALL-POX.**—CITIZENS AND STRANGERS are informed that the Governors of the Almshouse have provided commodious private accommodations for the reception of Small-pox patients at the new Hospital on Blackwell's Island, where all persons having this disease will be received on terms suitable to their condition. Good and experienced nurses, and the best of medical attendance provided. Apply to

GEORGE KELLOCK, Jr.,
Superintendent, &c., of this office.

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**NOTICE.**—THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the communication of James O'Reilly in relation to alleged abuses in the sale of sheds on land at Washington Market, west of West-st., will meet in room No. 8, City Hall, on MONDAY, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., to investigate the same. All parties interested or aggrieved, or that can give any information concerning the alleged abuses, are hereby notified to appear before the Committee. By order of

ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman Special Committee.

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**OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES**—NO. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 4, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January next interest will be added, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from the 7th day of September last to the date of payment. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

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**NOTICE**—TO ALL PERSONS HOLDING THE Bonds of the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Company falling due 1858 and 1859: You are requested to inform F. T. CARRINGTON, President, or LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer of said Company, at Oswego, N. Y., as soon as may be practicable, of the bonds of said Company held by you, with their respective numbers, dates and amounts.

OSWEGO, Dec. 12, 1857. A. P. GRANT, Secretary.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE** City of New-York will celebrate the 237th anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, at the Church of the Messiah, (Rev. Dr. Osgood's,) Broadway, opposite Waverley-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 7½ o'clock. Oration by Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., D. D. Seats free. The 52d annual meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of business will be held at the Astor House on TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock M. The Society, with their guests and friends will dine at the Astor House on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 6 o'clock. Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, Hon. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr., and R. H. DANA, Jr., Esq., have accepted invitations to the dinner; and it is expected that Right Hon. Lord NAPIER, Hon. N. P. BANKS, CHARLES MACKAY, L.L. D., and Governor KING, with other distinguished men, will also be present. Tickets may be obtained of the officers of the Society and at the Astor House.

L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

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**NOTICE.**—THE SEVENTH LECTURE IN THE course, before the Flatbush Literary Association, will be delivered, in the lecture-room, at Flatbush, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, by Rev. JOHN KENNADAY, D. D., of Brooklyn. Subject—*Home Thoughts for the Old and Young.* Lecture to commence at 7 o'clock. No postponement on account of the weather. Tickets can be obtained at the Post-Office in Flatbush, or at the door of the lecture-room.

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**SPECIAL NOTICE.**—THE MEMBERS OF CHARter Oak Lodge, No. 249, are requested to meet at their rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, on TUESDAY, 8 o'clock, without further notice, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late esteemed brother JOSEPH BUSH. By order

GEORGE YOUNG, W. M.

G. G. MITCHELL, Secretary.

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**MASONIC NOTICE.**—THE MEMBERS OF CYrus Lodge, No. 208 of F. and A. M., are requested to be punctual in their attendance on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at their lodge rooms. The general business of the meeting is to elect officers for the ensuing year. By order.

GEORGE CLANCY, W. M.

ROBERT A. WAKEFIELD, Secretary.

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**PRINTING BY STEAM.**

COPPER-FACED TYPE,
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.,
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

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OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
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[illegible]

## FINANCIAL.

**MORSE & CO.,**
BANKERS,
Nos. 49 Wall-st. and 41 William-st.,
NEW-YORK.

Having established reliable and prompt correspondents throughout the United States and Canadas, are prepared to make collections and render quick returns, at a commission of fifty cents for each collection, without reference to the amount

Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.
Prime mercantile paper discounted at the market rate.
Domestic and foreign exchange bought and sold.
Drafts on New-Orleans, Mobile, Galveston, and all the principal points in the United States and Canadas for sale.
Cash advanced on sound securities that have a quotable market value and are of ready sale.
Interest allowed on deposits and running accounts.
Dividends collected and proceeds remitted per order.
Bonds and mortgages on first class City property negotiated.

REFERENCES:

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, New-York.
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OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO., Chicago.
WATERMAN & BRO., New-Orleans.
McDOWELL, MILLS & CO., New-Orleans.
R. & D. G. MILLS, Galveston
W. A. BRITTON & CO., Natchez.
McKIM & CO., Baltimore.
J. R. CRAIG, Shenectady, N. Y.
Hon. A. G. DAUBY, Utica, N. Y.

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**REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,**
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

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BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE.
**SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT,**
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York,

Having reliable correspondents, will collect paper payable at all accessible points in the United States and Canadas at a commission of one-quarter of 1 per cent., and proceeds delivered to our customers promptly on the day received.

Our firm will continue to be represented at the Stock Exchange Board, and will attend promptly to all orders for the purchase and sale of bonds and stocks. Our transactions at the Board being strictly on commission, we are enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor us with their orders.

References—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

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**PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.**—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at office No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, up to the 8th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for a loan of $400,000, in money, payable as follows;

10 Ten per cent. on the 15th of January, 1858, which first instalment the Company will retain without issuing bonds therefor until the last installment is paid.
25 Twenty five per cent. on the 15th of February, 1858,
25 Twenty-five per cent. on the 15th of March, 1858.
20 Twenty per cent. on the 15th of April, 1858,
20 Twenty per cent. on the 15th of May, 1858.

100

For which bonds will be issued against each payment, or the whole amount may be paid for in cash, and the bonds issued at or ce.

For which the Company will issue 8 per cent. bonds of $1,000 each, dated 1st January, 1858, with semi-annual coupons, and having 25 years to run.

The proposals will be opened at the office No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, on the 8th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P M., in the presence of the Board of Directors of the Company, who will award without reserve to the highest responsible bidders.

A circular will shortly be issued giving full information as to the financial condition of the Company, and the form of security to be given for the above-named loan. By order of the Board. J. W. BROOKS,

EDWARD L. BAKER,
BOSTON, Dec. 8, 1857. Committee.

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**OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.**—CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 16, 1857. By order of the Board. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

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**CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE** and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

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**THE INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE** city of Marysville, and also on bonds of the County of Yuba, Cal., due in the City of New-York Jan. 1, 1858, will be paid on presentation of Coupons at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, when due.

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.

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**BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,** NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

## DIVIDENDS.

FULTON BANK, New-York, Dec. 14, 1857.

**THE FULTON BANK WILL PAY A SEMI-ANNUAL** dividend of five per cent. (5) to the Stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next.

(This dividend is in place of the usual dividend for November, which was omitted to be declared at that period.)

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th inst. to the 1st proximo, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
(Signed,) W. J. LANE, Cashier.

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**DIVIDEND NOTICE.**—OFFICE DELAWARE and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, Dec. 7, 1857. The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 58 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 21st inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

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**DIVIDEND.**—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place, New-York, Dec. 14, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on and after the 2d of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th inst.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

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HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE No. 11 Wall-st., New-York. }

**NOTICE.**—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held on the 4th of January, prox., at the office of the Company. Polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

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**OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MAINE) INSURANCE COMPANY.**—Great Western Buildings, No. 33 Pine-st.—The usual semi-annual interest (dividend of 3½ per cent. on the $1 000,000 cash capital stock of this Company will be paid at this office on and after Jan. 2. Transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst., till the declaration of the dividend of profits for the fiscal year can be made to stockholders and customers in January.

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**BOWERY BANK DIVIDEND.**—A FIRST dividend of 40 per cent. will be paid on demand on and after this date, to the creditors of the Bowery Bank, upon all claims ascertained and established against said Bank, prior to the 11th inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.

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UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1857.

**DIVIDEND.**—THIS BANK WILL PAY A DIVIdend of four per cent. to the stockholders on and after the 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the board of Directors. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

## BANK NOTICES.

**MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION**—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Moneys deposited on or before the 1st of January will bear interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES MILES, }
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

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**EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK**—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, inclusive, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 9th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

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SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1857. }

**NOTICE.**—THE FOURTH INSTALLMENT OF $25 on each share of the Increased Capital Stock of this Bank will be payable at the banking house on SATURDAY, the 2d January next. By order of the Board.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

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**IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69** Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.

V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

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**METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.**—New-York, December 8, 1857. The balance of the increased Capital Stock of this Bank is required to be paid on or before Tuesday, the 22d inst. By order.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

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**BANK OF NEW-YORK.**—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the second installment of $25 per share on the new subscription to the stock of the Bank of New-York, payable on the 2d of January next, will not be called for until further notice.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

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**ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER** 14th-st. and 8th-av., will allow 6 per cent. interest on all sums up to $1,000, inclusive. Open daily.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BAINKERHOFF, Secretary.

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**CANNEL COAL DISCHARGING FROM** ship *John Bright*, of prime quality, selected for household use, and is offered at the lowest current rate, delivered direct from the ship. Also, for sale, Liverpool Orrel, Peach Orchard and Lehigh, at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre sts., and corner of 3d and West sts.

## FOR EUROPE.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.**

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wed'day, Jan. 6, 1858.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wed'y, Jan. 13, 1858.
AFRICA, Shann, leaves N. York Wednes'y, Jan. 20, 1858.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

---

**THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.**—The ships comprising this line are intended for

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequalled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

**GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.**

First Cabin.....$80 | Second Cabin.....$50

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

| Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen. | Bremen for Southampton and New-York. | Havre and Southampton for New-York. |
|---|---|---|
| N. Star Dec 26. | Saturd'y, Nov. 28 | Weds'day, Dec. 2 |
| Ariel. Sat'y, Jan. 23 | Saturday, Dec. 26 | Weds'day, Dec. 30. |

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

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**STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.**—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,350 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

| FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM GLASGOW. |
|---|---|
| New-York, Saturday, Jan. 16, 12 noon. | |

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES EADBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway, New-York. City bills or gold only received for passage.

## RAILROADS.

**NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.**—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland

## NEW-YORK CITY

### Twenty Days Mid-Ocean Without a Rudder

The ship *Abby Brown*, Capt. O. L. BEARSE, lately arrived at this port from Marseilles, after having narrowly escaped total shipwreck in mid Ocean by the loss of her rudder and springing a leak. The protracted trials of the skill and courage of Capt BEARSE during this tedious voyage, and the manner in which he mastered the difficulties of his position, furnish a narrative of more than usual interest. We have gathered the following particulars of the story by a short interview with Capt. BEARSE, and from reading the ship's Log, which is now in the hands of Messrs. JOHNSON & HIGGINS, Wall-street.

The ship *Abby Brown* sailed from Marseilles for New-York, Sept. 29, with a valuable assorted cargo, and encountered heavy weather soon after getting to sea. On the 9th of October, she split and lost some of her sails. On the 15th she passed Gibraltar, and from that time until the 31st of the same month enjoyed moderate weather. The last day of October set in with strong breezes and squalls, with a heavy sea running, and the ship laboring heavily. She also began to leak considerably. About midnight, while the vessel was under short sail, and the Captain was standing on the house, he heard a loud crash, and looking aft saw the shattered remnants of the ruder floating astern. The ship came too at once, losing her headway, and then fell off before the wind. All hands were mustered, and the ship put under close-reefed, fore-and-main top-sails; but the vessel lay wholly unmanageable, rolling in the trough of the sea. At 4 o'clock A. M., a hawser was got ready, and the first expedient was adopted to steer the ship. Sixty or seventy fathoms of this hawser were paid out astern, the two ends being made fast upon the opposite quarters of the vessel; by slacking upon one side, and hauling on the other, the necessary retarding force was obtained on either side to sheer the ship's head in the opposite direction. This, however, could only be done by the assistance of the whole crew, aided by tackles; it left no one to attend to the pumps, which it was found necessary to keep constantly going. The cargo was shifted forward, which checked the tendency of the ship to fall off. All the light spars were sent down, to give them better control of the vessel. By bracing up the head yards, and backing the after ones, and by reversing the operation, they contrived to exert some control over the ship's course, but it was found impossible to make any headway. All hands were now set to work to make a rudder out of a spare main-yard, and two studding-sail booms All the tools they had on board to work with were an axe, an auger, a top-maul, and wood-saw. They were five days in getting this rudder completed, working night and day. Much of the time the weather was very severe, and the pumps required constant attention. After waiting five hours, to allow the sea to moderate, the rudder was put overboard and veered astern, with guys and chains attached to secure it in its place.

After waiting two days, during which several sails were split and lost, it was again hoisted on deck; the stern planking was cut away, the remains of the old rudder hoisted in, and the new rudder hung, secured by chain guys from each side of the ship. For three days the new rudder worked very well, but, notwithstanding great caution was observed, it gave way on the third day, and the ship again drifted at the mercy of the wind and sea. The leak increased, and all hands were kept busy at the pumps.

On the 7th, strong gales and cloudy weather continuing, in attempting to wear ship by hauling the jib and staysail to windward, both those sails were split and lost. The ship now fell off and labored heavily. The crew also were getting exhausted by continual hard work, and from loss of sleep.

On the 8th there were heavy gales, the ship leaking freely, and the pumps kept going all the time. At 6 A. M. they got the rudder-post on deck and commenced making another rudder, cutting up a topsail-yard for the purpose. On the 9th, by working night and day, the second rudder was ready, the mooring-chains and main sheets being cut to hang it with.

On the 10th, the weather moderating, at 2 P. M. the rudder was launched overboard, and secured in its place. For several days the ship was kept on her course, and slow progress was made, being all the time under short sail.

On the 14th a heavy head sea set in, the ship laboring heavily. The 15th and 16th the same. On the 17th, while the gale was at its height, the ship rolling and plunging fearfully, the rudder gave way once more, the bolts drawing out, and the whole was lost, with the chains and guys attached. On the 18th, the ship was once more in the trough of the sea, rolling with great violence, and shipping large quantities of water. A portion of the cargo was shifted and stove, when all hands were sent below to secure the cargo. At 5 o'clock the broken fragments of the rudder were hoisted in, and all hands set to work to make another. The spare spars were now all used up, except a topmast. This was sawed the proper length, the jackstays were taken out of the side of the forward house to make bolts of, which were heated in the galley fire, and broken off at the required length. The auger, by good luck, was of just the size to fit the bolts. Night and day Captain BEARSE and his crew now toiled over their third and last rudder, and no pains were spared to make it as strong as possible, for if this gave out it became a serious question whether the exhausted energies of his crew would be equal to the task of making another. It needed much address and management on the part of Capt. B. to keep his officers and men to their discouraging task. The vessel was making much water, and in the desperate straights to which they had become reduced, a look or word would have caused them to take to the boats and desert the ship. This was seriously proposed more than once by some of the crew. Six days this work was continued; and at night, snatching a few moments' repose, Captain B. would take up his lantern and personally assist to push it on during the night watches. On the 20th the rudder was finished. The foresheets and the mizzentopsail sheets were unrove, for guys, and it was launched, and once more secured in its place. This time experience had so far improved their practice that the rudder went into its place better than either of the others, and when the chains were hauled taut seemed as firm and secure as could be desired. This rudder answered its purpose well, and notwithstanding they encountered much rough weather, and lost several of their sails, the vessel was kept under perfect control, and made good headway until, on the the 4th December, she came in sight of the Highlands and entered, in safety, the harbor of New-York.

Capt. BEARSE is a native of Hyannis, Mass., and was formerly in command of the brig *N. Hale*, and has in his possession a valuable gold chronometer, as a testimonial of meritorious services, presented by the Atlantic and Mercantile Insurance Companies of New-York. The ship *Abby Brown* lies at pier No. 47, East River. The rudder which steered her into port is a curiosity in its way, but looks as if it could be safely trusted to make another voyage.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER—The perfume of this popular toilet article never palls upon the senses; it is always fresh, agreeable and delicate. We exhale life and spirit from its fragrance. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

BOREAN HAS ARRIVED!—PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night is to be produced at this thriving theatre the long-looked-for new and gorgeous comic pantomime, arranged expressly for this house by Mr. G. L. FOX, partially invented and in part taken from the original of "Aquilio the North Wind," which is entitled "Borean; or, the Spirit of Air." It will be presented in a style of brilliancy and splendor never before witnessed on any stage in this country. The scenery, machinery, music, costumes, tricks, and the entire paraphernalia have been gotten up new, in the most extensive, magnificent and perfect manner, and at a cost exceeding three thousand dollars. All the pantomimic portion of the company will appear in it, together with the distinguished Carlo family. The drama of "El Hyder" will be performed previous to the pantomime, and the farce of the "Yankee Heiress" will conclude the performances.

[Advertisement.]

HEAVY FALL IN HUNGARIAN WINES.—To raise money the importers are selling these pure and delicious wines, temporarily by retail, for cash, 20 per cent. below wholesale prices—say from $3 per case, or 25 cents per bottle, upwards, for fine table Claret and Hock. Price lists sent free by post by the importers, FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 106 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 351 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 19.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $3,000 E.R.3dm b.'89 | 70 | 200 | Reading R.R. | | 53¼ |
| 1,600 E. R.R. C b.'71 | 40 | 100 | do | s30 | 53¾ |
| 2.00 Harlem R.R 1stm | 67 | 260 | do | s30 | 53½ |
| 1,000 N.Y.&N. H. b.'60 | 85 | 100 | do | b30 | 53¾ |
| 5,000 Ill. C. R.R. Bds | 86⅛ | 100 | do | | 53¾ |
| 5,000 do | s30 86⅝ | 300 | do | | 54 |
| 6,000 do | 86⅝ | 200 | do | | 54 |
| 1,000 T. H. & Al 2d M. | 45 | 200 | do | s30 | 53¾ |
| 1,000 Goshen Br. Bs | 66 | 650 | do | b30 | 54 |
| 5,000 G. & Chi 2d M. Bs. | 78½ | 10 | Mich. So. & N. Ind. R. | | 21½ |
| 5 Pk. State New-York | 92 | 8 | do | | 21¾ |
| 70 Bk of Commerce | 100 | 100 | do | | 21 |
| 44 Park Bank | 84 | 60 | do | b3 | 21 |
| 10 Metropolitan Bank | 98 | 25 | do | | 20⅜ |
| 25 Manhattan Bank | 125 | 73 | do | | 20⅜ |
| 114 Penna. Coal Co. | 67½ | 50 | do | | 20⅝ |
| 100 Cumb'ld Coal Co. | 10 | 44 | M. S. & N. I. R. pf. | | 34 |
| 200 do | 10½ | 12 | Panama Railroad | | 94½ |
| 20 N. Y. Cen R. R. | 76½ | 165 | do | | 94⅝ |
| 100 do | s15 76 | 50 | do | b60 | 95 |
| 150 do | 76½ | 100 | Hudson R. R. | | 19½ |
| 586 do | 76 | 100 | Ill. Cen. R. R | s30 | 90 |
| 410 do | s30 75⅝ | 80 | do | | 90 |
| 50 do | b10 75⅜ | 16 | Cl. Col. & Cin. R R | | 97 |
| 100 do | s10 75⅝ | 5 | Gal. & Chi. R. R. | | 75⅜ |
| 45 Erie R. R. | 18 | 40 | do | b60 | 75 |
| 500 do | 18¼ | 65 | do | | 74 |
| 50 do | s10 18⅛ | 150 | Cl. & Toledo R. R. | | 42⅝ |
| 100 do | s10 18⅜ | 900 | do | | 42 |
| 1150 do | 18⅝ | 00 | do | | 42⅛ |
| 300 do | s30 18 | 200 | do | | 42¾ |
| 50 Chi. & Rk. I. R R. | 75 | 1000 | ko | s3 | 42 |
| 100 do | b60 75⅜ | 500 | do | b30 | 42⅜ |
| 50 do | 74¾ | 15 | Pac. M. Steam. Co. | | 67½ |
| 100 La C. & Mil. R. R. | s60 10½ | | | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $7.000 Mo. St. 6s | 80 | 150 | Cum. Coal Co. | b30 | 10 |
| 1,000 Brooklyn City 6s | 91 | 100 | N. Y. Cent. R. | | 75½ |
| 4,000 Ill Cent RR. bs. | 86 | 75 | do | | 75⅝ |
| 1,000 N.Y.Cen.R.R.6s. | 83⅜ | 100 | do | s30 | 75⅛ |
| 2.000 Mich. Cn. R 8 per ct. 1st m. S. F. Cn b. | 83⅝ | 50 | do | s3 | 75⅜ |
| 7,000 Erie R. Cn Bs. | 71 39 | 60 | Hudson River R. R. | | 19¾ |
| 50 Bank of Commerce | 100 | 600 | Reading S'd | s30 | 53½ |
| 37 Bank of America | 105 | 218 | M. So. & N. Ia. R. | | 20¾ |
| 10 Bank of St. of N. Y. | 91 | 150 | do | | 20 |
| 10 Park Bank | 83⅜ | 25 | Mich. S. & N. Ia. pf. S. | | 34 |
| 20 do | 84 | 25 | do | | 33¾ |
| 40 American Ex. Bk. | 92⅜ | 50 | Gal. & Chic. R. | | 73⅛ |
| 25 Pacific Mail St. Co. | 67½ | 350 | Chi. & R. I. R.R. | b60 | 75 |
| 40 Del. & Hd Can Co | 108 | 100 | La Crosse & Mil. RR. | | 10½ |
| 100 Erie Railroad | b30 18 | 200 | La Crosse & Mil. RR. | | 10½ |
| 175 do | 18 | 40 | Harlem R. R. Pref. | | 15 |

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

| | |
|---|---|
| $5,000 Chic., St. Paul and Fon du Lac 8s. | Int. add. 17½ |
| 2,000 Madison City 7s | Int. add. 51 |
| 3,000 Watertown City 8s | Int. add. 51 |
| 2,000 N. Y. and Harlem R. R. 2d mort. | Int. add. 51 |
| 3 000 Memphis City 6s | Int. add. 70 |
| 3.000 Lexington City 6s | Int. add. 38½ |
| 10 shares Metropolitan Bank | 98¼ |
| 12 shares Hanover Bank | 77⅜ |
| 10 shares Irving Bank | 90⅛ |
| 24 shares National Bank | 101⅝ |
| 10 shares Continental Bank | 90⅜ |
| 10 shares Brevoort Fire Ins. Co | 83½ |
| 50 shares Continental Fire Ins. Co | 101⅛ |
| 20 shares Nassau Fire Ins. Co., of Brooklyn | 132 |
| 50 shares Security Fire Ins. Co | 89 |
| 20 shares Home Fire Ins. Co | 144 |
| 30 shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co | 143 |
| 28 shares American Express Co | 93½ |
| 20 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co | 68 |
| 50 shares Union Ferry Co | 92½ |
| 2 shares New-York Academy of Music, p. s. | $240 |
| $10.000 Great West. Ill. R. R. 10 ₱ ct. Bds. Flat | 44⅞ |
| $1,000 Great West. Ill. R.R 7 ₱ ct. Bds. Int. ad. | 33⅜ |
| $16,000 Cleve. & Tol. R. R. 7s | Int. ad. 65 |
| $12 000 Pitts. and Steubenville R. R. 7s | Int. ad. 20 |
| 10 shares Park Bank | 84⅜ |
| 13 shares Corn Exchange Bank | 95⅛ |
| 5 shares Metropolitan Ins. Co | 83½ |
| 10 shares Indemnity Fire Ins. Co | 76 |
| $16,000 La. 6 ₱ ct. Bds., payable 1894 Flat | 83½ @ 85⅛ |
| $28,000 La. 6 ₱ ct. Bds., payable 1894 Flat | 83¾ @ 83½ |

MONDAY, Dec. 21—A. M.

The Foreign trade at this port the past week shows an import entry of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, to the value of $2,042,033, as against $2,917,654 the week ending Dec. 20 last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $1,033,346, against $1,942,304 the corresponding week last season. The direct Export of Specie is $378,584, against $127,419 same week last year. There was also $683,000 sent by express to Boston for shipment by the Cunard steamer of Wednesday last. The Specie balances in the New-York Sub-Treasury on Saturday afternoon stood $3,912,775, against $4,257,840 at the close of the previous week. The income of Specie during the week in favor of the Bank reserve was about as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| From California | $2,280,000 |
| From Europe | 90,000 |
| By express from interior (estimated) | 800,000 |
| Disbursed from Sub-Treasury | 345,000 |
| Together | $3 515,000 |
| Against out-go as above | 1.061,000 |
| Apparent gain of week | $2,454,000 |

So that if the receipts from the interior be not overestimated, the Bank reserve should show, on the average to be made up this afternoon, about $28,-000,000 against $26,058,877 last Monday. The export demand of the week was made light by the withdrawal of the Collins' packet, which should have sailed on Saturday. The same cause created unusual dullness in the movement of Foreign bills, the business in which was thrown over to the *Europa*, sailing direct on Wednesday next. By this opportunity, the employment of Gold will probably reach $1,500,000 or $1,800,000. It is not improbable that one of the large Banks, holding at present $4,000,000, will ship part of its surplus by way of creating sight exchange on London, in which, of late, it has become an active dealer. The terms for Bank and Bankers' bills are 111@111¼ at sight; 109¼@109¾ at 60 days; merchant bills, irregular, 107@109 ₱ cent. Francs are 5:27½@5:18¾ (extremes,) at 60 days; 5:10@5:12½ at sight. The Money Market continues easy at Bank. Some few of the Banks in Wall-street find fair employment for their surplus means by lending on demand, though the business in this way is greatly reduced of late, and the amount of Stocks on the Street quite as much so. At the close of the week, Philadelphia and Baltimore funds were scarce and tending to better rates: Philadelphia 97¾@98; Baltimore 95¾@96 ₱ cent.; Boston 99¾@100.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at this port for eleven months of the calendar year, which we published in tabular form early in the present month, showed a total Import of

| | |
|---|---|
| Foreign Merchandise of | $209 214,000 |
| Add three weeks in December | 6,527,844 |
| Total to date in 1857 | $215.741,844 |
| Against same date 1856 | 209,607,961 |
| Increase to date | $6,133,883 |

The same tables made the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, to

| | |
|---|---|
| 30th November | $68,700,000 |
| Add three weeks in December | 3.475,923 |
| Total to date in 1857 | $72,175,923 |
| Against same date 1856 | 80,477,779 |
| Decrease to date | $8,301,856 |

The same tables made the Export of Specie

| | |
|---|---|
| Direct to the 30th November | $37,024,000 |
| Add three weeks in December | 4.841,763 |
| Total to date in 1857 | $41,865,763 |
| Against same date 1856 | 36,953,376 |
| Increase to date | $4,912,357 |

The course of the Stock Exchange through the past week was generally to decided improvement. The top rates of the week were partially turned on Friday and Saturday, though the market finally closed steady at an established rise on the prices of Saturday, 12th instant, of 2½@4 ₱ cent. The largest rise was in New-York Central shares and in the Stocks connected with the Anthracite Coal trade. The improvement was also important in the shares and bonds of the New-York and Erie and Michigan Southern Roads. The prospects of both concerns for freeing their finances of the pressing embarrassments which have of late weighed upon the market value of the property, are looking brighter. The negotiations of the new management of the Michigan Southern have so far progressed that nearly the entire $3,000,000 new bonds proposed to be exchanged for floating indebtedness, and in part for the common and preferred shares heretofore issued against such indebtedness, have been placed. The common shareholders have taken $1,000,000, paying thereon 36 ₱ cent. in cash, and 70 ₱ cent. in stock, and the subscription to another $1,000,000 is being taken up by the preferred shareholders. The Erie negotiation has already received some aid from the English bondholders, and further advices are looked for in the *Canada's* mail, due from Boston this evening. The disembarrassing of the finances of the Company depends mainly upon the stock and unsecured bondholders of 1862, 1871 and 1875. The latter are asked to exchange 50 per cent in their bonds and 50 per cent. by easy instalments, in cash, or in Coupons due in 1858, for the new loan. The management, under present circumstances, will not feel justified in continuing their interest payments on the unsecured bonds until assurances are felt of the success of the pending negotiation. On the 1st January, therefore, in the absence of such assurances, the half-yearly Coupon on the loan of 1862 will lie over to be funded as proposed, and the same course will be pursued on 1st February with the Coupon then to fall due on the loans of 1871 and 1875; though it is hoped that no such necessity will devolve upon the management. In any event, the deferred Coupons will be received as cash for the instalments on the new mortgage, from any party presenting them; so that they will at once have a market, as the deferred acceptances of the Company (received in the same way) now have.

| | Dec. 12. | Dec. 19. | | Dec. 12. | Dec. 19. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Central | 72 | 76 | Rock Island | 70 | 74 |
| Erie | 15¾ | 18 | Panama | 91 | 94½ |
| Illinois Central | 86½ | 90 | Missouris | 77 | 80 |
| Ill. Cen. Bonds | 82½ | 86 | Virginias | 85 | 90¾ |
| Reading | 50 | 53¾ | Mich. Southern | 18¾ | 20¼ |
| Toledo | 40¾ | 42¾ | La Crosse | 10½ | 10½ |
| Galena | 70½ | 73¾ | Milwaukee | 31¾ | 30 |
| Delaware | 101 | 108 | Cumberland | 8¼ | 10 |
| Penn. Coal | 60 | 67½ | | | |

Nearly all the City Bank Shares were in demand through the week, and the rise, in consequence of the full resumption of Specie payments and the almost assured certainty that the usual January half-yearly dividends will be declared and paid, was from 5 to 10 ₱ cent.

The Cleveland and Columbus half-yearly demand is payable 1st *February* not *January*, as heretofore announced by mistake.

We are requested by Mr. DRAPER to say that our informant on the subject of the auction sale of *Brooklyn* Ferry Stock did him injustice. He said nothing and concealed nothing to induce the belief that he was selling *Union* Ferry Stock. The two concerns are distinct, but both regular organizations.

Attention is called to the card, under the financial head of our advertising pages, of Messrs. MORSE & Co., General Brokers and Collecting Agents, No. 41 William-street. One of the firm is a member of the Stock Exchange; the other was late with Messrs. CORNING & Co. Their references, it will be seen, are highly respectable.

The city and county of St. Louis have provided for their January interest, the first with the Bank of the Republic, the other with the Bank of Commerce. The County will also pay off $300,-000 of the principal of its debt, through the Bank of Commerce. These payments, altogether, amount to nearly $600,000, raised by direct taxation and promptly paid to the accounting officers during the present hard times at the West.

The Great Western Insurance Company has declared its semi-annual interest dividend of 3½ ₱ cent. payable on the 2d of January. The books will be closed on the 28th inst., preparatory to the dividend of profits to Stockholders and customers of the office in January.

A petition to the next Legislature for a common Railway Transfer office in this City, has been suggested and printed for signatures, to the following purpose:

"To meet the object in view, your petitioners pray that the law may be so framed as to compel all Railroad Companies keeping transfer books in this State to have their certificates of shares registered at the said Clearing-house before they shall become negotiable in this State. And that the said Roads shall be required to make at least quarterly returns, duly verified under oath, of all their affairs to the Clearing-house; stating the total number of shares, the amount of capital stock paid in and unpaid, with the amount and number of bonds sold and unsold, the length of miles in operation, with the amount of receipts and expenditures, and debts of every description, which shall at all times be open to public inspection; together with such other provisions as shall be deemed best to secure protection to stockholders against the repetition of ruinous frauds."

We copied, the other day, from the Circular of Messrs. DE COPPETT & CO, a synopsis of the California law in regard to exchanging and refunding the Public Debt of the State, in pursuance of the recent popular vote of the people. Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co., the State financial agents in this City, have since issued a circular copy of the Act, at full length, and give notice that they are now prepared to receive the old Bonds of the State, transport them to Sacramento City, and procure new ones in accordance with this act, and return the same to this City.

The Metropolitan Bank makes current, at a charge to its dealers of *one quarter of one per cent*, the Circulation of all solvent Banks of New-York State, New-England and East Jersey, not otherwise redeemed in the City, except the Banks of Rhode Island. The Brokers buy the same money at ⅜ ₱ cent. They are, also, buying Rhode Island money at 3¼@3⅜ ₱ cent. discount; West Jersey 2½; Pennsylvania, out of the city of Philadelphia, 3½; Philadelphia 2¼@2½; Baltimore 4½; other Maryland 5; Virginia 5½@6; North Carolina 7½: South Carolina 4; Louisiana 2; Illinois 6½; Ohio and Kentucky 2, and Indiana State Bank 2.

Land Warrants are quoted by Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street:

| Acres. BUYING PRICE. | | Acres. SELLING PRICE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 40 | 85 | 40 | 95 |
| 80 | 75 | 80 | 80 |
| 120 | 67 | 120 | 72 |
| 160 | 77 | 160 | 82 |

The Albany City Bank is now redeeming the Circulation of OLIVER LEE & Co.'s Bank, of Buffalo.

The Treasury Note Bill as it passed the Senate on Saturday last will be found on another page. The amendments from the original draft are unimportant. The lowest denomination is fixed at $100 instead of $50. The rate of interest is left in the discretion of the President and Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. HUNTER, the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, stated that the Secretary would aim to get the money for the full issue of $6,000,000 at a cost not exceeding 3 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. We find that the suggestion of a mere nominal interest, so as to give the Notes popular currency, continues to gain favor, and after the immediate pressing wants of the Department are supplied at 3 ₱ cent., we have no doubt that the Secretary will find it practicable to employ a large amount free of interest charge. Even 3 ₱ cent. will cause the Notes to be withheld in a considerable measure from general currency, and from use about the Custom-house. The Banking and Exchange movement of the country, and the Specie reserve in the City Banks would be best promoted by popularizing Treasury Notes, free of cost to the Government. Insuring, as it would, an easier demand for Specie for Treasury and Custom-house purposes, and at the same time facilitating remittances to and from the interior. The Treasury has acted so well of late, and the public credit has been so ably maintained, that the universal feeling will favor this new National Currency. At all events, it is greatly to be desired that Mr COBB should be kept free from jobbers in the negotiation of the public funds. It is only this class that will urge a rate of interest above 3 ₱ cent., or that will discourage the experiment of the nominal rate of one mill per annum.

The *Canada's* mails reached Boston on Saturday evening, but will not be received here until too late for use by the morning press. To this disappointment is to be added the non-arrival of the *Adriatic*. The only English files later than by the previous Cunarder, of Nov. 30, received here, are to Dec. 2, by the *North Star*. From the London *Times* of Dec. 1 we copy as follows:

At the Bank of England to-day the applications for discount were again comparatively moderate, and out of doors the best paper could be negotiated at 9¾ ₱ cent. Conjectures are now put forward as to the period when a reduction of the Bank rate may be looked for, but this cannot take place until the £2,000,000 of over issue is returned to the Issue Department and the reserve in the Banking Department has been brought to a substantial sum At the present rate of progress, however, a fortnight may, perhaps, be sufficient for these purposes.

American Securities were actively dealt in, the transactions in nearly every case being at a higher rate. Illinois Central Shares left off 82 better. There was a fair inquiry for mines, but no alteration of importance took place. Joint Stock Banks were in good demand, especially Union of London, which closed 30s above the last price on Saturday.

*From the New-York Letter to the London Times.*

A month ago the suspension took place, with $5,-500,000 specie in the vaults. Since then $14,000,000 has been added; the *St. Louis* has just arrived with $1,700,000; the *Ariel* is expected with a large amount more, all of which will appear in the next statement. The City banks might resume to-day, but the country banks are not quite ready for the resumption. *The financial results of the month expose the stupidity of the management that brought ruin upon so many of the merchants of New-York.*

| Railways. | Closing prices. | Business done. |
|---|---|---|
| Hudson Central 6 ₱ c., 1875. | 76@ 78 | |
| Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1875 | 76@ 78 | 78⅛ 73½ |
| Do do., Free Land, 1860 | 76@ 78 | 77 6⅜ |
| Do., $100 shares, $40 paid | 10@ 8 dis. | 8¾ 9¼ 8½ dis. |
| Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ ct. con., '60 | 76@ 78 | |
| Do., do., 1869 | 76@ 78 | 76 |
| Do., do., 1869 (sterling) | 90@100 | |
| Do., $100 shares | 55@ 65 | |
| Michigan S. and N. Indiana (six k. fund) 7 ₱ ct., 1885. | 60@ 65 | |
| Do. $100 shares | 20@ 30 | |
| New-York Central 6 ₱ ct., (sinking fund), 1883 | 80@ 84 | |
| Do., 7 ₱ cent con., 1864 | 9@ 94 | |
| Do., $100 shares | 73@ 76 | 74½ |
| New York and Erie 3d mtg. 7 ₱ cent, 1883 | 66@ 70 | |
| Do., (six k fund.) do., 1875. | 40@ 50 | |
| Do., $100 shares | 16@ 20 | 19 |
| Pennsylvania Cent. Bonds 1st mortgage, con. 6 ₱ ct | 78@ 82 | |
| Do., 2d mort. 6 ₱ cent stg., | 82@ 84 | |

### The Coal Trade.

*From the Miners' Journal, Dec. 19.*

The quantity sent by railroad this week is 36,529 12 by Canal 7,413 14; for the week, 43,943 06 tons, which is less by 3,103 tons than for the corresponding week last year.

Notwithstanding the unusual mild weather, the trade by Canal may be considered as closed for the season. A few cargoes will probably be dispatched yet for the line, but the demand for New-York and Philadelphia has ceased entirely, owing to the mild weather, and freights have run up to $2 20 to New-York and $1 10 to Philadelphia, which, of course, cuts off shipments by Canal, as the rates are less by Railroad both to New-York and Philadelphia. The trade also by Railroad is diminishing.

The trade sums up this week as follows:

| | 1856. | 1857. |
|---|---|---|
| Schuylkill Railroad | 47,046 | 36,530 |
| Schuylkill Canal | 5,102 | 7,414 |
| Lehigh Railroad | 5,267 | 9,015 |
| Lehigh Canal | — | 1,064 |
| Scranton, South | 4,012 | 4,473 |
| Total | 61,427 | 58,486 |

The loss and gain from the different regions for the present year is as follows, in round numbers:

| | Loss. | Gain. |
|---|---|---|
| Schuylkill Region | 272,000 | — |
| Lehigh | 33,421 | — |
| Wilkesbarre | 104,809 | — |
| Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. | 22,422 | — |
| Penna. Coal Company | 76,493 | — |
| Scranton, about | — | 168,000 |
| Shamokin, about | — | 202.00 |
| Total | 509,145 | 188000, |

### Mr. Appleton on the Tariff and Currency.

*From the Boston Post, Dec. 19.*

LETTER TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 28th ult., inclosing a circular to the Collector of Boston, and requesting my opinion of the effect which the present financial crisis will have upon the revenue for the next twelve or eighteen months.

It is a very difficult question, and on which I cannot form a very definite opinion. *I believe that the present crisis in its severity was wholly unnecessary, and was produced wholly by the mismanagement of the New-York Banks, in continuing their violent contraction of the currency after all necessity for it had ceased,* inasmuch as the export of gold had ceased before the middle of September, and could only be made at a loss compared to bills of exchange. This policy the New York Banks still continue, although specie is flowing into the country even from Europe. If continued long enough it will be introducing a pure specie currency throughout the whole country, which might, perhaps, be done in the course of a twelvemonth; but during which nearly all trade and manufacture must cease, as at present. It is not probable, however, that this system will be continued much longer, so contrary as it is to the interests of the Banks and of the whole country. But it will be a slow process to recover from the paralysis and wreck brought upon us by this intense contraction of the currency. Perhaps it will not be too large an estimate to say that the revenue will be diminished to an extent equal to its ordinary product for six months. At the same time the country being in a state of the highest prosperity, except for this derangement of the currency; when that is corrected, it will return to its usual action with great elasticity. It is, however, undoubtedly true that both the imports and duties for the last two years have been in excess of a wholesome trade.

I have been many years out of active business, and cannot undertake to give an opinion on the working of the new tariff upon the revenue. I cannot, however, avoid expressing the opinion that the present Tariff, beside being founded on a wrong principle, is, in its construction, the most clumsy, and in its practical operation the most inconvenient of any Tariff which has been adopted in the United States. Of this I think you must have had yourself pretty full experience in the many difficult questions which you have been called on to decide. What can be more absurd than the different classification of woolen and worsted, and the various manufactures of cotton? What an improvement and simplicity it would introduce to make all textile fabrics of cotton wool, linen, silk, &c., subject to the same rate of duty, which I should place at 25 ₱ cent., and make everything under 20 ₱ cent. free.

I was a member of Congress in 1832. 1833 and 1840, during each of which sessions the tariff was the most interesting subject of discussion.

The tariff of 1832 was framed upon the principle of raising a sufficient revenue by duty on articles similar to those made in this country for the purpose of affording protection to American labor, and the capital invested in manufactures. I voted for that bill in company with Mr. POLK, CAVE JOHNSON, and many other leading men of the Democratic Party. In fact the protective system was introduced especially by that party. It is altogether a system essentially democratic, for the benefit of labor, although Mr. Secretary WALKER was able, in 1846, to persuade a majority of Congress that it was only capital which was favored by it.

There is one consideration growing out of the present tariff which is worthy the attention of cotton planters. Large quantities of cloths for printing and dyeing have been imported at a duty of 19 ₱ cent. This is done in consequence of their being made of one-half to two-thirds from Bombay cotton, which is of less value than our own 3@4 cents ₱ pound, a difference just about equal to the duty. The only remedy for this is the importing of cotton from India, which some of our manufacturers were preparing to do, but for the present disturbances, but which will undoubtedly be done if the trade is open.

With much respect, your very obedient serv't,

NATHAN APPLETON.

Hon. HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

| Name. | Leave | For | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europa | New-York | Liverpool | Dec. 23 |
| North Star | New York | Liverp ol | Dec. 26 |
| Canada | Boston | Liverpool | Dec. 30 |
| Persia | New-York | Liverpool | Jan. 6 |
| City of Baltimore | New-York | Liverpool | Jan. 7 |
| Arago | New-York | Southampton | Jan. 9 |
| Niagara | Boston | Liverpool | Jan. 13 |
| New-York | New-York | Glasgow | Jan 16 |
| Baltic | New-York | Liverpool | Jan. 16 |

FROM EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| North Star | Southampton | New-York | Dec. 2 |
| Adriatic | Liverpool | New York | Dec. 9 |
| Persia | Liverpool | New-York | Dec. 13 |
| Arago | Southampton | New York | Dec. 16 |
| City of Baltimore | Liverpool | New-York | Dec. 16 |
| Niagara | Liverpool | Boston | Dec. 19 |
| Atlantic | Liverpool | New York | Dec. 23 |
| Africa | Liverpool | New-York | Dec. 26 |
| North American | Liverpool | Portland | Dec. 30 |

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Star of the West | New-York | Aspinwall | Dec. 21 |
| Black Warrior | New-York | Havana | Dec. 29 |

### Passengers Sailed.

*In steamship Nashville, for Charleston*—Miss Hatch, Miss Coal man, T. Evarts, O. Warren Wm. Bowne, T. C. Bowne, C. J. Quimby and lady, Francis Wood, Samuel Russell, J. J. Gormsby, Mrs. Blake, Antonio Bagnesto, R. W. Peake, Wm. Hunnerkich, Miss A. B. Randall, Miss Rutledge Dr. Holbrook and lady C. O. Boutelle and servant, U. S. Coast Survey; Miss Ostrander, A. L. Royster, J. B. Alston and lady, John Barker, Stephen Salles, N. Gernsheim, Miss Knowland and servant, Miss Johnston, J. E. Nulter, S. Leary, lady infant and 2 children, Isaac Clark, Mis L. Graves Mrs S Graves and 2 children, Miss W. Mowry, Miss C. Berard J. H. Van Horn, Jos. A. Seville Miss Wilson, Miss Ravenel, S. F. Heyward, G. W. Olney, Jr., Miss H. Whittlemore, Mrs. M W. Whittlemore Miss J. A. Whittlemore Miss M E. Whittlemore J. Dukes Chas. Braun, Miss Ostrander, N. L. Royster, Miss Stewart, M. Drake, T. H. Coakley, E. C. Aber, David Rosenstein, A. Gilbours, L. Stevens, Thomas Young, A. Degard, Mrs. M. Sorsfield, T. J. Cernal, Wm. Steward, C. Smith, J. Lynch C. W. Seymour, A. J. Hastings, M. H. De Wolfe, B. Johnson, B. S. Sewland, S. N. Beardsley, G. J. Chamberlain, C. E. Ayranlt, W. L. Lathrop—and 37 in the steerage.

*In steamship Florida, for Savannah*—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Crosby and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Howard, J. Villalonga, Miss Lottie E. Sexton, Homer Foote, Jr., Geo. W. Zeigler, T. T. White Miss P. Daley, A. F. Ayres, Mrs. F. S. Lukens, Moses Jerome, Mrs. S. G. Nafew, Aaron Smith, Miss Pendergrast, Miss Fannie Pendergrast, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lathrop, Miss Susan R. Pendergast, Mrs. Pendergast, Jno. M. Nicoll, R. H. A. Dennistoun, Charles Howell, Capt. Nichols, Miss Brookfield, Mrs. Earl, Mr. and Mrs. J. Tickenor Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Cheves, Miss M. Cheves E. Cheves Edwin C. Stoddard, Mrs. Bogert and niece, Geo. Hodges, Calvin Leland, Jr., Howland S. Corning, Wm. E. Bead, Geo. F. Taylor, T. I. Husted—and 45 in the steerage.

*In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond*—S. B. Neal E. Nichols, Joseph Marshall, P. Clarke, Mrs. Louisa Hillyer, Lewis Mayer, Charles W. Smith, R. W. Heath, Mrs. Segon Nicholas Post, James Vanname, Miss Murphy, Mr. Burns and lady, Mrs. G. M. Chaffee, H. T. Cooke, Dr. F. A Toomer, Mrs. Randall—and 28 in the steerage.

### Passengers Arrived.

*In steamship North Star from Bremen, Havre and Southampton*—Mr. Phipps, J. S. Rhoades, H. R. Sills lady and child, F. R. Wildermann, Chas. Frank, Samuel Colt, Baroness Van Vees, G. Wenzke, H. Sellman, T. Rehwold, F. Reisker, Jas. and Wm. Hardy, C. S. Henningway, Dr. Nanereel and lady, Rev. A. Verson, John and